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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO BURNS.

Eternal thy harvest, thou Bard of the soul!
Immortal the blossoms that bloom on thy bay!
The heart is the seat of thy witching control;
And while sympathies vibrate to gladness or dole,
The feelings will bend to thy sway.

When the heart's vows are breathed to a listening ear
And recorded by love on the willing cheek's blush;
Or when sighs sadly summon the love distill'd tear;
Thy spirit is twined with each heart-flutter there,
Thro' thy lyrics their blended loves gush.

When the champions of freedom go forth to the fight
And thy soul-stirring "*Scots wha hae*" rises on high,
While each heart owns its fire, the foe feels its might,
As nerve'd by thy spirit, and marshall'd by right,
They rush on "*to do or to die.*"

While the pulses of friendship enliven the breast,
A throb shall be found for the Bard of "*Auld syne*"
If "Adieu!" must be sigh'd, in thy verse it is drest;
Or, return'd, to the love-swollen bosom, when prest,
Each burst of the heart, there, is thine.

Let sublimity's poet soar proudly and far,
Roll thro' lofty obscurity roam:
Thy flight is unerring, while passion 's thy ear,
While fancy 's thy feeling, while nature 's thy star,
And the warm human heart is thy home.

When melody's rays, which now beam on the soul,
Droop joyless, and wither'd, and drop to decay;
Then, will death dim the heart's lore thy hand did unroll,
And the feelings will fall from thy vivid control,
As time, leary time, faints away. ARION.

ERIN.

Oh, Erin! thy bright days are past, when thro' danger
Thy kings led the way in the march of the brave;
When thy chiefs, in their might, met the dark crested stranger,
Who came in his galley of pride o'er the wave.
When thy sons for their home and their kindred contended,
And each hoard the land which his valour defended,
They shone—but the tales of their triumphs are ended,
And, "Erin," thy children are rank'd with the slave.

The bards of the land have long dwelt on the glory
Deriv'd from thy heroes and sages of yore;
Thou art sunk, "Lovely Isle," but methinks still the story
Of worth, or of wisdom, should cling to thy shore.
Oh, true! but "for others" thy light is still glowing;
On strangers thy virtues fresh wreaths are bestowing;
For tyrants the fruits of thy genius are growing—
They bloom—but they add to thy glory no more.

We have gaz'd on thy hills, in their greatness ascending,
And turn'd where thy glens and thy lakes spread in pride;
We have look'd on thy vales, in their beauty extending,
And wonder'd if wretchedness "there" could abide.
We dreamt not of chains which the tyrant imposes;
We thought not of wrongs which "the last one" discloses;
Nor deem'd that in spots where enchantment reposes,
Disease, and dull famine, and grief could abide.
H.

LINES.

Mark that young and beauteous form,
Sweet as the budding flow'r;
O'er it affliction's with'ring storm
In vain exerts its pow'r.

See that heav'n-expanded brow
Unwrinkled yet by care;
Tho like the pure untrodden snow,
As spotless and as fair.

Behold that eye of sparkling jet,
With peerless radiance bright;
The falling tear of deep regret
Has not yet dimm'd its light.

But all these charms, alas! how vain
'Gainst Heaven's stern decrees!
That form, ere long, is rack'd by pain,
And doom'd to fell disease.

That brow 'a o'erspread by clammy sweats—
That eye is sunk in gloom—
Her feeble pulse but slowly beats,
While Death prepares the tomb. R.

The Omnipresence of the Deity.

BY MONTGOMERY.

Thou Uncreate, Unseen, and Undefined,
Source of all life, and fountain of the mind!
Pervading Spirit, whom no eye can trace,
Felt thro' all time, and working in all space,—
Imagination cannot point that spot
Around, above, beneath, where Thou art not!

Before the glad stars hymn'd to new-born Earth,
Or young creation rear'd it in its birth,
Thy Spirit moved upon the pregnant deep,
Unchain'd the wateless waters from their sleep,
Bade Time's majestic wings to be unfurl'd,
And out of Darkness drew the breathing World!

Ere matter *form'd* at Thy creative tone,
Thou wert! Omnific, Endless, and Alone!
In thine own essence, all that was to be—
Sublime, unfathomable Deity!
Thou said'st—and lo! a universe was born,
And light flash'd from Thee, for its birth-day morn!

A world unshrouded, all its beauty new!
The youthful mountain rear'd its haughty brow,
Flowers, fruits, and trees felt instantaneous life,
And Ocean chafed her billows into strife!
The next, triumphant o'er the green-clad earth,
The universal Sun burst into birth,
And dash'd from off his altitude sublime,
The first red ray that mark'd commencing time!

Last rose the moon—and then th' array of stars
Wheel'd round the heavens upon their burning cars!

But all was silent as a world *of dead*,
Till the great deep her living swarms outspread!
Forth from her teeming bosom sudden came
Intangled monsters—mighty, without name!
Then plume tribes winged into being there,
And played their gleams' pinions on the air;
Tall thick cedars upon a twilight green,
Earth's living creatures rose above the scene!

And now the gorgeous Universe was rife,
Full, fresh, and glowing with created life!
And when th' Eternal from his starry height,
Beheld the young world basking in his light,
And breathing incense of deep gratitude—
He bless'd it, for his mercy made it good!
Creation's master-piece! a breath of God,
Ray of His glory, quickened at His nod,
Immortal Man came next, divinely grand,
Glorious and perfect from his Maker's hand!
Last, softly beautiful as music's close,
Angelic woman into being rose!

And thus, thou wert, and art, the fountain soul,
And countless worlds around thee live and roll;
In sun, and shade, in ocean and in air,
Different, though never lessen'd—every where!
All life and motion from thy source began,
From worlds to atoms—angels down to man!

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

WOMAN.

"Old nature swears, the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes O;
Her 'prentice hand she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses O."

The wisdom and skill of an Almighty hand, are visible in every part of creation. Yet no where are they more so than in the delicate and perfect form he has given to Woman. It is not in the mind of man to conceive of an object that presents to the eye, or to the mind, so perfect a model of what we esteem beautiful, or so many delicate and affectionate sensibilities as are united in lovely and charming Woman. That lively sympathy which feels for every woe—that kindly strong affection, which time nor circumstances can change;—that benevolent heart, ever ready to bestow its charities on suffering humanity;—that spirit of perseverance under hardships and afflictions, which nothing can break down—are peculiarly the attributes of Woman. But she may possess all these, together with a well educated and well cultivated mind; an extensive acquaintance with books and with the world; possess all the power attached to what are generally denominated the arts of pleasing—and yet, if destitute of religion, she is like a beautiful painting exhibited in a bad light, or an elegant watch without a regulator.

The effect of that mellow transparent shading which throws the whole fore-ground into bold relief, is lost.

The well made machinery of the watch is incapable of marking the passing minutes with precision.

When I have seen, at the mention of a religious subject, the blood rising indignantly to the face of a beautiful woman, and her full dark eye kindling into angry disdain—the blood chilled at my heart, a deep feeling of desolation came over my mind, and I mentally exclaimed—

Beauty that veils an Atheist heart,
Is seen but is not felt—
'Tis like the moon-beam on the snow,
That gilds but does not melt.

A WOMAN'S HEART.

BY MARY ANNE BROWNE.

"Alas! that man should ever win,
So sweet a shrine to shame and sin,
As woman's heart."—L. E. L.

Say, what is woman's heart? A thing
Where all the deepest feelings springs
A harp whose tender chords reply
Unto the touch in harmony;
A world whose fairy scenes are fraught
With all the colour'd dreams of thought;
A bark that still will blindly move
Upon the treacherous seas of love.

What is its love? A careless stream,
A changeless star, an endless dream,
A smiling flower that will not die,
"A beauty and a mystery;"
Its storms as light as April showers,
Its joys as bright as April flowers;
Its hopes as sweet as summer air,
And dark as winter its despair.

What are its hopes? Rainbows that throw
A radiant light where'er they go,
Smiling when Heaven is overcast,
Yet melting into storms at last;
Bright cheats, that come with siren words,
Beguiling it, like summer's birds,
That stay while nature round them blooms,
But flee away when winter comes.

What is its hate? A passing frown,
A single weed mid blossoms sown,
That cannot flourish there for long;
A harsh note in an angel's song;
A summer cloud, that all the while
Is lightened by a sun-beam's smile;
A passion that scarce hath a part
Amidst the gems of woman's heart.

And what is its despair? A deep
Fever, that leaves no tears to weep;
A wo that works with silent power,
As canker-worms destroy a flower;
A viper that shows not it wakes,
Until the heart it preys on breaks;
A mist that rules a star of light,
And wraps it up in darkest night.

Then what is Woman's Heart? A thing
Where all the deepest feelings spring;
A harp whose tender chords reply
Unto the touch in harmony;
A world whose fairy scenes are fraught
With all the coloured dreams of thought,
A bark that still will blindly move
Upon the treacherous seas of love.

THE MISCELLANIST.

INTOXICATION.

The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigor in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk, is fined, for the first offence, three dollars; for the second, six; for the third and fourth, a still larger sum—and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months' hard labour; and if he is again guilty, to a twelve months' punishment of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fare, at an auction, &c. the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance in a church, the punishment is still more severe. Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself, is fined three dollars, which sum is doubled if the drunken person is a minor. An ecclesiastic who falls into this offence, loses his benefice; if he is a layman who occupies any considerable post, his functions are suspended, and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies while drunk, is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices and private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison, and detained until sober, without, however, being on that account exempted from the fines. Half of these fines goes to the informers (who are generally police officers) the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money, he is kept in prison until some one pays for him; these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit, and every tavern-keeper is bound, under the penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal room of his house.

[Condensed from a recent Swedish work.]

CONVEYANCE OF SOUND.

The wide spread sail of a ship, rendered concave by a gentle breeze, is a singular collector of sound. It happened once on board a ship sailing along the coast of Brazil, 100 miles from land, that the persons walking on deck, when passing a particular spot, always heard most distinctly the sound of bells, varying as in human rejoicings. All on board listened and were convinced, but the phenomenon was mysterious and inexplicable. Months afterwards, by comparing notes, it was ascertained, that at the time of observation the bells of the city of St. Salvadore, on the Brazilian coast, had been ringing on the occasion of a festival; the sound, therefore, favoured by a gentle wind, had travelled over one hundred miles of smooth water, and had been brought to a focus by the sail in the particular situation on the deck where it was listened to. It appears from this, that a machine might be constructed having the same relation to sound that a telescope has to light.

SPIDER'S WEB.

At the lower extremity of the abdomen are situated *five* small orifices, from which excludes the gummy substance that forms the thread; when the animal is desirous to make a *strong* thread he propels the matter out of all the five orifices, which unite and form one thread: if this be examined under a microscope, it will, however, be found composed of a bundle of five parallel transparent solid sticks, beatifully regular. This thread he sometimes further strengthens by repeating another thread along the other while newly made. If, on the reverse, the spider is desirous of spinning a fine thread—for the cross meshes—he excludes the gummy matter out of one, two or three, as he may require; and, by such variations, produces a fabric suited to all his varied purposes.—*Register of Arts.*

EXPANSIVE FORCE OF STEAM.

A circumstance lately occurred, rather of a singular nature, which strongly illustrates the powerful effects of steam. A strong stone bottle, half filled with water, and tightly corked, was placed by a servant girl in an oven and forgotten. The water of course began to be converted into steam (by the heat of the oven,) which burst the bottle and was so expansive as to drive the oven door, which was of cast iron, from its hinges, against the kitchen wall, with such violence, that it was broken into several pieces. The oven itself, though of considerable weight, was carried from its seat, blow out both the kitchen windows, and tore down the fire-place. Several children were playing in the kitchen, but they fortunately escaped injury.—*Eng. paper.*

A WELL-DRAWN CONCLUSION.

Abulleda, the Arabian philosopher of the desert, being asked how he came to know there was a God? "In the same way," said he, "as I know by the prints that are made in the sand, whether a man or beast has passed before me. Do not," he added, "the heavens by the splendor of the stars; the world, by the immensity of its extent; and the sea, by the infinity of the waves that it rolls, sufficiently make known the power and the greatness of their author?"

TOUCHING MEMORIAL OF AFFECTION.

The late bishop Heber, in the narrative of his journey through the upper provinces of his diocese, relates that one of his boatmen every day set apart a certain portion of his rice, and bestowed it on the birds, saying, "It is not I but my child that feeds you." He had lost an only son some years before; and the boy having been in the custom of feeding the birds in this way, the parent never omitted doing so at sunset in his name.

STAG HUNT.

It is impossible to conceive a more beautiful and romantic spectacle than a stag hunt among the forest-mountains of Bundelcund. I happened once to be one of a large party who joined the Rajah of Chirkharee in a sporting excursion. The preceding night his people completely surrounded the neighborhood, and contracting their circle by degrees, at last confined the game in a narrow glen. Arriving at day break at the appointed spot, we divided into two parties, and stationed ourselves on the sides of the opposing hills. At the sound of the Rajah's horn the people opened their circle, and then with music and cheering drove the game towards us. At once a thousand stags and deer of every size and description bounded along the valley. I was at first so struck with their grace, beauty and variety, that I was unable to use my fowling-piece; but the Rajah seeming offended at my unsportsmanlike delay, I fired almost at random and brought to the ground a noble animal, that required six men to carry home. The rest of the party were all more or less successful.

INDIAN MODE OF FISHING.

The Bay of Manta, in South America, has probably its name from the great quantity of mantas in those parts, the Indians being chiefly employed in taking those fish, which they salt and carry to the inland provinces. The Europeans cannot help admiring their dexterity in this kind of fishery, which they carry on in the following manner:—They throw into the water a log of wood, such as they use in making a balza, being about five or six yards in length, and near a foot in diameter. This log will be sufficient to support the weight intended, which consists of a net lying across one end of it, and the Indian standing in an erect position on the other. On this tottering vessel, assisted by only a single oar, he puts off to sea, about the distance of half a league, where he shoots his net. Another Indian follows him on a similar log, takes hold of the rope fastened to one end of the net, by which means the whole is expanded, and both the Indians move towards the land, where their partners wait to draw the net on shore. In this occupation the dexterity and agility of the Indians, in maintaining an equilibrium on round logs of wood, is truly amazing: for the continual agitation of the sea renders it absolutely necessary for them to be continually changing their position, and making different motions with their bodies; and what still heightens the difficulty is, that the Indian is at the same time obliged to mind both his oar and his net, in drawing it towards the land. They do, indeed, sometimes, though very seldom, slip off their logs; but being excellent swimmers, they recover their bark, and in an instant place themselves in their former situation.

EVILS OF GAMBLING.

Last week Captain J. B. Montgomery was brought up to the Marlborough street police office, London, on the charge of having uttered forged Bank of England notes. Captain Montgomery is stated to be the son of a highly respectable gentleman, who died, a few years since, in the county of Kildare, and left to the prisoner and another son property to the amount of £40,000, besides large freehold estates. Part of the money and the estates came to the prisoner, who, at an early age, entered the army, and distinguished himself in the Peninsula war.—Upon the cessation of hostilities he returned to England, and unfortunately became acquainted with the associates of some gaming-house in London. Being at that time in good circumstances, connected to a noble family, and possessing great accomplishments, he became a member of a celebrated club-house. His literary acquirements introduced him to a close intimacy with Lord Byron, previously to his leaving England. About fifteen years ago he resided in Northamptonshire, where, besides an elegant house, he kept his carriage, a Stanhope, a hunter, a couple of grooms, and other servants, and was paying his addresses to the daughter of a wealthy baronet, who possessed a portion of £40,000, and was on the point of being united to her, when the old man heard of his gaming propensities, and being satisfied as to the truth, he threatened to run him through with a pitch-fork if he ever came to see his daughter again. On his return to town he devoted a considerable time to play; the consequence was, he became involved to a considerable extent, and to his solicitor he became indebted to the amount of £1,500; a like sum to Mr. R.; to Mr. Weston, the King's tailor, in Bond street, he owed upwards of £700. A few months since, at a gaming house, in St. James' he won in one night the sum of £10,000 from the son of a noble earl, who tendered bills on his father for the amount. Upon presenting them the noble earl refused to pay them until an investigation took place as to the play, when the noble earl, finding the prisoner was not worth so much money as he had won, refused to settle the demand.—His circumstances becoming desperate, he assisted in compiling some infamous memoirs, and, from his intimacy with many illustrious persons, was enabled to give details of their follies which otherwise would have been buried in oblivion.—To enumerate the various frauds and acts of swindling which are charged against the prisoner would be laying open a history of moral turpitude which is without a parallel. Mr. Vickery attended for him, and a clerk on the part of the Bank of England conducted the prosecution. It appeared from the examination, that the prisoner passed a forged note at one place in the name of Colonel Morgan; a note of the same value at another place in the name of Colonel Wallace, and forged £10 notes to a number of other persons. To one gentleman he represented himself to be the Honorable Villiers Stuart, the member for Armaugh; to another, Mr. Davy Robinson; to a third, Colonel Morpeth, to a fourth, Col. Mostyn; and various other names. Mr. Freeman, of the Bank of England, then produced the notes, and declared they were forgeries. The prisoner declined saying any thing, except making an application for his gold watch, which was given to him. The witnesses were then bound over to give evidence at the next Old Bailey Sessions but one; but he was remanded for a week, when a number of similar charges will be adduced against him.

NARRATIVE OF A SAILOR'S ESCAPE FROM A FRIGATE.

We were not more than three-quarters of a mile from a barren and rocky island, and I determined to risk every thing to gain it, and get on board one of the merchant ships in the morning. The first thing was to get my money from my bag of clothes, which was snugly tied up over my hammock, on the lower deck. I stole quietly down, and was in the act of searching the bag, when the sergeant of marines and master-at-arms, who were going their half-hourly rounds, nearly caught me; but springing unobserved into my hammock, I lay covered till they passed, and was not a little alarmed to find that I was the subject of their conversation. "Do you know the number of the pressed man's birth?" said the sergeant; "I heard the officers say he was worth keeping, and it would be well to keep an eye upon him." "I don't know his number," replied the master-at-arms, "but I saw him on the forecastle just after the watch was mustered." So soon as they were on the ladder, I untied my bag and pocketed my purse. You know, Harold, how soundly men sleep after being well trounced in a gale, and I got both in and out of my hammock, without a question from my snoring neighbours. I then mounted the forecastle again, and made a point of being seen by the sergeant: after which I skulked through the port-holes under the main channels, as the island lay astern. Having buttoned my jacket tight round me, and tied the bottom of my trowsers, I fastened a rope's end, which was hanging overboard from the channels, (a thing almost unknown in the frigate,) to the irons below, and slid without splash into the water; but when my head was just above the surface, I found my legs pressed as it were, against the bottom of the ship, and it was not till I let go the rope, and struck off a little from the side, that I was disentangled from this effect.

I scarcely breathed on the water, and moved my arms and limbs as little as possible; but my heart beat within me as I found myself floating with the tide past the quarter of the ship. I was beginning to feel fresh vigour at observing myself distancing the frigate, when I heard the hoarse voice of an old owl of a quartermaster say to the officer of the watch, "There is something in the water astern, Sir!" The voice acted upon me like electricity, and I do believe I bounded two-thirds out of the water. "'Tis a man, by all that's holy, Sir!" said the old fellow. "Ahoi! come back you rascal," cried the officer; "fire, sentinel, fire." And as it seemed to me, the very moment I saw the gleam on the water, I felt a sharp cut on my left heel. Another and another ball followed, but with less success.—"Away there, black cutters of the watch, away!" hallowed the boatswain's mate: but luckily for me, the boats had been secured for sea, in consequence of which they took more time in being cleared away, and I was half way to the shore before I heard the running crackling of the tackles and the boat go splash into the water. The noise seemed so near to me that I looked round, but saw nothing: soon, however, I heard the rolling of the oars in the hullocks, and my hopes began to fail me, when a sight of the fretting surf on the rocks, cheered and saved me from sinking with despair. I plied every nerve, and in a few minutes more was close to the breakers. None but swimmers can conceive the narrow limits of the view when the head is only above the surface; every wave is a boundary; and to a person pursued as I was, and in search of a landing place, mountains could not have been a more agonizing barrier. I at last perceived a black shelving point of a rock, on which the surf was rolling heavily on one side, while on the other the water appeared smoother. For this point I immediately swam, as a forlorn hope.

On approaching, I found myself between two white ridges of foaming water, and occasionally sunk in the hollow abyss of the waves, and sometimes dashed about amidst the foam on their tops. When about to pass the shelving rock, I was thrown head foremost into its margin by one of those sovereign waves which lord it over all the rest, and left in a kind of niche, which prevented its recoil from sweeping me back. On recovering from the stun I received, I found that my head was cut and bleeding, but that the wound on my heel was of no consequence. Soon the noise of oars and voices assailed my ears, and I distinctly heard the midshipman of the boat say,—"The fellow never could land here: he must have been dashed to pieces on the rocks, or drowned in the surf;—and we shall find his body in the morning." This convinced me I was not discovered.

LIVING INHUMATION.

From the unpublished diary of C. Holgate, Esq. lately deceased, formerly of Bristol, (Eng.)

I had been subject to epileptic fits from my youth upwards, which, though they did not deprive me of animation in the sight of those about me, completely annihilated my own consciousness. I used to be attacked at all times and seasons, but most commonly about the full of the moon. I generally had a warning of a peculiar nature when these attacks were coming on, that it would be difficult to describe; it was a sensation that, to be known, must be experienced. My excellent wife Martha, (I mean my first wife, who has been dead now for the best part of forty years) used to say, that she always observed an unusual paleness over my complexion, otherwise ruddy, for a day or two before the fit came upon me. Bless her soul! she never let me be one moment out of her sight, from the instant she had a suspicion of my approaching malady. This benevolent caution on her part, was a great means of enabling her to subdue the violence of the fit when it came, for which purpose her experience had pointed out to her several useful applications. I married again after her decease, because I was oppressed beyond bearing, by my loneliness, which none but persons in such a situation—I mean a widower's—can tell. My second wife, whom I have also buried, was not so penetrating in the faculty of observation. She was a woman of an admirable thrift; and to her economy it was that, under God, I owe my preservation, in the terrible event I am about to detail. Had I been interred in lead, it would have been all over with me!

Our family burying-place in Bristol, is in —— Church, where there is a general vault, in which all persons who can fee the officials high enough, may be interred, until their friends forget them; which, for that matter, in trading towns is not usually a very long time: but this is only granted provided they are buried in lead. I suppose they are turned out of their metal coffins in the end, as they are in London and other places, that the old lead may buy a carousal for the church-wardens and sexton, and make room for new tenants to be served in the same manner. But to my story—to my excellent wife's thrift I owe my preservation. Willing to save as much money as possible at my funeral, she had my body, with all the usual and proper grief attendant on the ceremony, put into a stout fir coffin, the weight of which was increased by a couple of old hundred weights placed one at my head, the other at my feet. Thus the thing passed off very well, and money was saved to my heirs.—I hereby cast no reflection upon my dear departed wife's regard for me. I was convinced, as I told her, that her motive was good; and well did it turn out for me that she was so thrifty and considerate. She was a true Bristol woman, and as the good citizens generally are there, pretty keen and close-fingered; but it is error on the right side. She was called Susannah, the daughter of an opulent and ancient common councilman, and I got my freedom of the city by marrying her; she was plain in her person, as all Bristol born women formerly were—but I wander again from my story.

I had made a most excellent dinner—of this I have a perfect recollection. Of more than this I can recollect nothing, until on coming out of my fit, as I suppose—(for I quickly imagined, feeling the usual sensations, that I was recovering from one of them)—I say, that on coming to myself, I was surprised to feel pinioned and in utter darkness. I had no space to stir, if I would, as I soon found, while I struggled to loosen a sheet, or some such thing, in which I was scantily enveloped. My hand would not reach my head when I attempted to make it do so, by reason of my elbow touching the bottom, and my hand the top of the enclosure around me. It was the attempting to do this, and finding myself naked, except with the aforesaid covering, that struck me I had been entombed alive. The thought rushed suddenly upon me. My first sensations were those of simple surprise. I was like a child aroused out of a deep sleep, and not sufficiently awake to recognize its attendants.

When the real truth flashed upon me in all its fearful energy, I never can forget the thrill of horror that struck through me! It was as if a bullet had perforated my heart, and all the blood in my body gushed through the wound! Never, never, can hell be more terrible than the sensations of that moment! I lay motionless for a time, petrified with terror. Then a clammy dampness burst forth from every pore of my body. My horrible doom seemed inevitable; and so strong at length became this impression—so bereft of hope appeared my situation—that I ultimately recovered from it only to plunge into the depths of a calm, resolute despair. As not the faintest ray of hope could penetrate the darkness around my soul, resignation to my fate followed. I began to think of death coolly, and to calculate how long I might survive before famine closed the hour of my existence. I prayed to God that I might have fortitude to die without repining, calmly as I then felt. I tried if I could remember how long man could exist without food. Thus the tranquillity of my despair made me comparatively easy, if contrasted with the situation in which I felt myself afterwards, when home began to glimmer upon me. My days must in the end be numbered—I must die at last—I was only perishing a little sooner than I must have done. Even from this thought I derived consolation; and I now think life might have closed calmly upon me, if the pangs of hunger had been at all bearable; and I have been told they are much more so than is commonly believed.

If my memory serves me correctly, this calm state of mind did not last long. Reason soon began to whisper me, that if I had been buried, and the earth closed around my coffin, I should not be able to respire, which I could do with ease. I did not, of course, dream of the vault in which I was placed, but considered at first I had been buried in earth. The freedom of respire-tion gave me the idea that, after all, I was not carried forth for interment, but that I was about to be borne to the grave, and that there I should be suffocated inevitably. Such is the inconsistency of the human mind, that I, who had just now resigned myself to die by famine, imagined this momentary mode of death a hundred times more formidable. The idea that I was not yet interred increased my anxiety to make myself heard from without. I called aloud and struck the sides and lid of the coffin to no purpose, till I was hoarse and fatigued, but all in vain. A deathly silence reigned around me amid my unbroken darkness. I was now steeped in fearful agony. I shrieked with horror: I plunged my nails into my thighs, and wounded them; the coffin was soaked in my blood; and by tearing the wooden sides of my prison with the same maniacal feeling, I lacerated my fingers, and wore the nails to the quick, soon becoming motionless from exhaustion. When I was myself once more, I called aloud my wife's name, I prayed, and I fear I blasphemed, for I know not what I said; and I thus continued until my strength again left me, and nature once more sought replenishment from temporary insensibility. At this time I had a vision of a most indefinable character, if it was one, and not a glance (as I am induced sometimes to think it was,) between the portals of death and the world of spirits. It was all shapeless and formless. Images of men and women, often numberless, in a sort of shadowy outline, came before and round me. They seemed as if limbless from decay. Their featureless heads moved upon trunks hideously vital; in figure like bodies, which I have seen drawn from burned dwellings, each being rather a hideous misshapen mass than a human semblance. Thick darkness and silence succeeded; the darkness and silence of a too horrible reality. If, as I suspected, I slept about this time from weakness, it was but to awake again to a more fearful consciousness of my dreadful situation.

Fresh but vain efforts to make myself heard were reiterated as far as my strength would allow. I found with no great difficulty I could turn on my side, and then over on my belly. I tried by lifting my back and by a violent strain to burst open the coffin-lid; but the screws resisted my utmost strength. I could not, besides, draw up my knees sufficiently high to afford a tenth part of the purchase I should otherwise have made to bear upon it. I had no help but to return again to the position of the dead, and reluctantly gain a little agonizing repose from my exertions. I was conscious how weak my efforts had made me, yet I resolved to repeat them. While thus at rest, if inactive torture could be denominated rest, I wept like a child when I thought of the sunshine, and blue skies, and fresh air which I should never more enjoy; how living beings thronged the streets and thousands around me were joyous or busy, while I was doomed to perish in tortures! Why was my fate so differently marked out to that of others? I had no monstrous crime to repent of, yet hundreds of criminal men were in the full revelry of life! I fancied I heard the toll of a bell; breathless I listened; it was a clock striking the hour! The sound was now life to me. "I am not inhumed at least, but perhaps am unwatched;" such were my thoughts; interment will take place; my coffin will be moved; I shall easily make myself heard then." This was balm to me; I shouted anew, struck my prison boards with all the power left me, and ceased only when exertion was no longer possible.

Men may fancy how they would find themselves under similar circumstances, and on the like trying occasions, but it is seldom a correct judgment can be previously formed on such matters. It was only at intervals that I was so fearfully maddened by my dreadful situation as to lose the power of rational reflection, or so overcome as to be debarred the faculty of memory. Stretched in a position where my changes consisted only of a turn on my side upon hard boards, the soreness of my limbs was excruciatingly painful. When I drew up my feet a few inches, my knees pressed the cover of the coffin, so that this slight shift of position brought no relief. My impatience of the restraint in which I was kept began at length to drive me well nigh into real madness. I was severed, my temples burned and throbbed, my tongue became dry, light flashed across my eyes, and my brain whirled round. I am certain that my existence was preserved solely by the diminished strength and subsequent feebleness which I experienced, and which, from its rendering me insensible to the increasing exacerbation of my brain's heat, allowed nature to resume her wonted temperature. But alas! this was only that I might revive to encounter one more irremediable horror. Who could depict the frenzy, the unspeakable anguish of my situation! I thought my eyes would start from my head; burning tears flowed down my cheeks; my heart was swollen almost to bursting. I became restless in feeling without finding space for a fancied relief in a new change of position. In my mental anguish, at times, however, I forgot my motionless bodily suffering, my rack of immovable agony.

How many hours I lay in this my state of active and passive torture, I cannot tell. My thirst, however, soon became intolerable. My mouth seemed full of hot ashes. I heard again the hollow sound of a clock-bell, of no small magnitude, judging from its deep intonation. No cranny which I had hitherto observed in my prison let in light, though I well knew there must be some fissure or fresh air, for the continuance of life could not have been admitted: how else had I existed? It was night perhaps, when I first came to myself in my prison of "six dark boards." I groped in vain over every part of their wooden surface which I could reach; I could find no chink; could see no ray. Again I heard the hollow knell, and again, still in my state of agony. Oh! what were my feelings!

For a long time after this I lay stooped in my suffering, or, at least, for a long time as it seemed to me. My head was bruised all over; my limbs were excessively sore, the skin rubbed off in many places with my struggling; my eyes aching with pain. I sought relief by turning on my right side, (I had never before turned but on my left,) when I felt under me a hard substance which I had not before perceived. I grasped it with some difficulty, and soon found it was a knot from the coffin plank which had been forced inwards, in all probability after I was placed there. I saw also a dim light through a hole about as large as a half-crown piece, just below where my shin came. I put my head to it, and found it covered with coarse cloth, which I easily imagined was the lining to my coffin. I soon contrived to force my finger through this cloth, though not without considerable difficulty. Faint enough was the light it revealed, but it was a noonday sun of joy to me. By an uneasy strain of my neck I could see obliquely through the opening, but every thing was confused in my brain. My sight was clouded, heavy, and thick. I at first could only perceive there was a light, but could distinguish no object. My senses, however, seemed to sharpen as new hopes arose. I closed my eyes for a minute together, and then opened them, to restore their almost worn out power of vision. At length I could distinguish that immediately opposite to me there was a small window, crossed by many iron bars, through which the light I saw streamed in upon me like joy into the soul of misery. I now cried with delight. I thought I was among men again, for the pitchy darkness around me was dispersed. I forgot for a moment my sufferings: even the fearful question how I should get free from my

durance before famine destroyed me, was for a long time absent from my mind, and did not recur until I could look through the fissure no longer, from the giddiness caused by a too earnest fixedness of gaze.

I soon concluded, from the massy stones on each side of the opening and the strength of the bars, that I was in a church vault, and this was confirmed when I came to distinguish the ends of two or three coffins which partly interposed between me and the light. I watched the window until the light began to grow dim, with feelings no language can describe: no tongue tell.—As the gloom of night approached, my heart began to beat fainter, and my former agonies returned with tenfold weight, notwithstanding which I imagine I must have slept some time. I was sensible of a noise, like the grating of a heavy door upon its hinges, when I revived or awoke, I cannot say which, and I saw the light of a candle stream across the fissure in my coffin. I called out "For the love of your own soul release me; I am buried alive!" The light vanished in a moment; fear seemed to have palsied the hand that held it, for I heard a rough voice desire the holder of it to return. "If there be any one here, he's soldered up! Tom, hand me the light, the dead never speak; Jim the snatcher is not to be scared by rotten flesh!" Again I called as loud as I could, "I am buried alive: save me!" "Tom! the axe," cried the undaunted body-snatcher; "the voice comes from this box. The undertakers made too great haste, I suppose." In a few minutes I was sitting upright in my coffin.

[Here, after detailing his reception at home, and the surprise of his friends, Mr. Hodgson says he had public thanks for his deliverance returned in his parish church, and that ever afterwards he cherished a strong regard for resurrection men who never craved a guinea of him in vain.]

From the United States Gazette.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Yesterday afternoon, the 4th anniversary of the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, was celebrated in the 1st Presbyterian Church, in Washington Square. At a quarter past four o'clock, the President, ALEXANDER HENRY, Esq. took the Chair, surrounded by a number of Gentlemen, Delegates, Managers, &c. seated on a large platform in front of the pulpit.

The Rev. Mr. LIVINGSTON opened the meeting by prayer.

The Treasurer read the report of the last year's receipts and expenditures; from which it appears that the Society has expended the last year about $71,000. There have issued from the Union, in all, about 5,212,300 books, exclusive of about 1,000,000 cards.

The Society has 64 Depositories. Its Funds are about $19,484.

The report was read from the pulpit by the Rev. Mr. BRADLEY, of the 1st Baptist Church, from which we gathered the following account of Sunday Schools, Teachers and Scholars, now in this Country:

	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
Maine,	230		11,600
New Hampshire,	310	3,100	12,319
Vermont,	224	1,960	8,046
Massachusetts,	321	541	36,301
Rhode Island,	27	322	3,085
Connecticut,	90	1,920	12,100
New York,	938	10,288	80,755
Pennsylvania,	525	4,522	38,014
New Jersey,	206	2,800	19,808
Delaware,	35	346	2,787
Maryland,	71	678	5,546
Virginia,	83	636	4,307
N. Carolina,	45	392	2,457
S. Carolina,	68	142	1,080
Georgia,	42	167	2,387
Alabama,	10	93	723
Tennessee,	7	83	564
Mississippi,	6	46	298
Louisiana,	3	34	235
Kentucky,	13	189	1,355
Ohio,	49	359	2,749
Indiana,	80	577	4,438
Missouri, and Illinois,	107	478	3,743
In the Districts,	36	423	3,579
	5,760	32,806	259,656

Rev. Mr. Bedell moved the adoption of the Report in a Speech of some length and great pertinence.

Rev. Mr. Hulsey, Mr. Longacre and the Rev. Dr. Beecher, addressed the Meeting.

During the afternoon two hymns, written by Mr. Tappan, were sung by Children of the Sunday School, under the direction of Mr. Martin.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF CLINTON.

By particular request we have obtained, says the New York Statesman, for publication a copy of the subjoined letter of condolence from Gen. LA FAYETTE, addressed to Charles A. Clinton, Esq. of this city. Its contents will be found peculiarly interesting to our readers, as expressing in unaffected language the lamentation and eulogy of one illustrious man upon the death of another. The warm, the generous, and sympathetic feelings of La Fayette breathe in every line; and the tribute of respect to the memory of his friend is not less creditable to the writer than to the statesman whose loss he deplores.—It is worthy of remark, that the seal of the letter bears the impress of a miniature likeness of Washington, thus associating in idea three of the greatest benefactors of our country.

PARIS, March 30th, 1828.

My Dear Sir:—Your particular and friendly attentions to me, make you the natural organ of the melancholy and affectionate feelings which I wish to be conveyed to the family of your lamented Father. I regret the mournful and unexpected event, as an immense loss to the public, and a great personal cause of grief to me. Bound as I was, to the memory of my two beloved Revolutionary companions, your grandfather and grand-uncle, I had found a peculiar gratification in the eminent talents and services of their son and nephew, and in his kind and liberal correspondence, until personal and grateful acquaintance had impressed me with all the feelings of a more intimate friendship. I beg you to be to your afflicted family, the interpreter of my deep sympathies, and to believe me forever, your most sincere friend,

LA FAYETTE.

COL. CLINTON.

P. S. My son and Le Vasseur, beg to be mournfully remembered.

From the New York Enquirer.

STYLE OF DRESS, &c.

Spring has a mighty influence over buds and *belles*. Look at the fields of New Jersey or Long Island. How prettily they begin to dress themselves in their gayest native hues. We hate sentiment, it belongs exclusively to blue stockings, otherwise much more could be said of fields and roses and fine scenery.—But the *belles* of Broadway, how delightful they look in the present month. Their style of dress is splendid beyond all former example. About an age ago, (that is two long years,) the flounces shrunk into the narrowest dimensions. A complete reaction has now taken place. They have swelled to an astonishing longitude. From the level of the bewitching little foot they rise upwards to an immeasurable altitude. But the great improvement or *disimprovement* of the present year however, is the head dress. On this section of the female creation, genius, invention, extravagance and eccentricity, have exhausted themselves. We pronounce, without hesitation, that the female dress, *anno domini* eighteen hundred and twenty-eight and one half, is the *chef d'oeuvre* of splendour, eccentricity, elegance and effect. It is prodigiously fine—even approaching to gaudiness. We talk of walking dresses alone.

The ladies of Broadway appear also to have assumed a perfectly novel style of walking. This is the age of steam-boats. Who has not travelled in one of these splendid machines? Who has not felt the peculiarity of their movement through the water? The style of walking in Broadway has a resemblance to the steam boat tread. It is an alternate movement of the right and left shoulder—the line of motion rising perpendicularly from the nadir to the surface of the earth, and thence to the zenith.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

The Earl of Dalhousie, present Governor of the Canadas, is again said to be going to India as Governor.

Sir Walter Scott was in London at the latest dates.

The King was to hold a drawing room on the 23d, and soon after was to give a juvenile ball.

The Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, was shortly expected in England.

Mademoiselle Sontag, was drawing crowded houses at the opera house.

The Madras Courier says, that "the Mahah Rajah had been, by dint of intimidation, induced to affix his signature to an *unconditional surrender of himself and country*, to the British Government.

The Courier states that orders have been despatched from England to Portugal, for the evacuation of the forts at the mouth of the Tagus, which it has been supposed to be the intention of the British to hold for the present. This will be sad news for the Constitutionalists.

The expedition from Alexandria had suffered severely from a storm, and the crews of some of the ships had fallen into the hands of the Greeks.

A note of the French Minister on the subject of a loan of four millions, indicated that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed.

The Emperor Nicholas has fixed his Coronation for the 1st of May, at Warsaw.

It was reported in London, that Ibrahim Pacha has consented to evacuate the Morea, provided England and France will guarantee to his father and himself, quiet possession in Egypt for the space of twenty years. How could they guarantee this? The report seems to be an idle one.

PORTUGAL.—Advices from Lisbon are to the 2d of April. Since our last accounts Don Miguel had performed no public act more demonstrative of his attempt to usurp the Crown; but the opinion that universally prevailed in Lisbon, was, that on the 23d of April, which is the birth day of the Queen Mother, some decisive step would be attempted.

Bills of Exchange.—A statement of the scale of stamp duties on bills of exchange in England, has been laid before parliament, on the motion of John Marshall, Esq. one of the members for Yorkshire, which exhibits some results very interesting to commercial men, and to the country in general, so far as the circulating medium is concerned. From this document it appears, on calculation, that the whole amount of bills drawn in the speculative year of 1825, was about £600,000,000, which, supposing one eighth part to be in circulation at a time, would add £70,000 to the currency. During the commercial distress in 1826, the amount was reduced to £400,000,000, which would of course reduce the circulating medium about £20,000,000, that is, as much as the whole issue of the Bank of England.

It is stated from Zante, that the national flag of the Greeks has been hoisted on board all Greek ships, and this has been hailed as an omen of the speedy establishment of the independence of Greece.

At a moment when a pretended telegraphic dispatch announced at Paris, that the Dey of Algiers had at length accepted the proposals of France, that regency, whose sentiments had been so strangely mistaken, sent from the lurking places a countless swarm of corsairs which now cover the Mediterranean. There never were more privateers, and our navigation was never less safe than it is now.—Thirty vessels sailed on the 3d of April for the Straits under convoy of his Majesty's brig the Cuirassier. All the ship news which we have received for some days past, and the report which have come from the squadron before Algiers, agree in stating, that that government is making considerable preparations, which announce the intention of making a vigorous defence. Accordingly there never was less probability of peace with Algiers than under the present circumstances. It would be time, however, as well for the honor of France, as for the interests of our commerce, that government should take hostile measures against the Barbary powers.—*Echo du Midi.*

LONDON, March 17.

A smart shock of an earthquake was lately felt in the environs of Hamstadt, in Sweden, a very extraordinary phenomenon in that latitude.

The Paris papers state that the increase of 80,000 men in the French army, is to complete the peace establishment. At present it amounts only to 170,000 men. The establishment has been fixed at 250,000. The naval preparations at Toulon, Marseilles, and Brest, are carried on with great activity.

It is not, perhaps, generally known, that the visit of the legitimate Don Miguel to England, has cost the British nation little short of £30,000.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 18th, remarks—"If we are to believe accounts from Warsaw, Russia has seven hundred thousand men ready for the field; so that what Falstaff calls "food for powder" will not be wanting. We shall not waste our time in vain conjecture as to the line of conduct which England, France, and Austria, or any of those powers will pursue, if Russia actually enters upon the war with Turkey on her own account. It is said that none of the three is bound to interfere, as it does not follow, that, because England and France were parties to the 6th of July treaty, against Turkey, that they must, necessarily, espouse the separate quarrel of Russia, which is grounded on views of partial aggrandizement, and aggravated by long existing and irreconcileable heart-burnings."

DREADFUL EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

On March 27th, says a letter from Liege, at seven o'clock in the evening an explosion threw down a whole gallery in a coal mine, at Seraing (Belgium.) Seventy-one miners were at work, thirty-nine of them were killed, eight others suffocated, and twenty-four escaped being in a part of the mine to which the explosion did not extend. The explosion was heard half a league from Seraing, and the flame from the mine rose through the air-shaft eight or ten feet. The suffocated people were found much swollen, but their bodies were entire. Notwithstanding the violence, the injury done to the mine is not so great as was apprehended. The air-shaft is injured towards the bottom, and the lower ladders are in a bad state. The iron carts used for transporting the coals from the distant parts of the mine have been flattened and bent in all manner of shapes. Two horses were killed, and so swollen that their collars were burst. The cause of the explosion is not known.

RUSSIAN ETIQUETTE.

While Prince Ypsilanti was dancing a polonaise with Princess Jeanetta Czernestinska, his regimental hat got turned a little to one side.—"Ypsilanti, that is not etiquette," said the Grand Duke of Constantine as he passed him.—The Prince drew his hat over his forehead: but in the second round the hat again got displaced. "Ypsilanti," repeated the Grand Duke in a tone of violent displeasure, "I have already told you that that is not right." In the third round the unfortunate hat again transgressed the military regulation. The prince was immediately ordered to leave the ball-room, and was sent to prison for three days. "There you may learn," said Constantine, "to wear your hat as you should do."

STEAM ARTILLERY.

Mr. Perkins has completed a piece of ordinance of the calibre of a four pounder, to be discharged by high pressure steam, and has made a successful experiment with this formidable weapon, near London. The steam being raised at a pressure of about fifty atmospheres, or 700lbs. to the inch, the piece was loaded with ball, and discharged at the rate of *twenty-eight or thirty times a minute.*

Numerous emigrants are coming out this season from Switzerland, by way of Havre. The Henry at New York, has upwards 100, the Henry IV. we understand, has nearly 200, and the Caroline Augusta, which arrived this week, brought 165. It is said the applicants for passage were more than the American vessels could accommodate, and that from one district of Switzerland nearly 6000 persons were arranging to embark for America.

Portugal.—The Spanish court, as we anticipated, show a decided disposition to make common cause with Don Miguel in his wishes to overthrow the Constitution. The British Cabinet, however, in their nominal evacuation of Portugal, have insisted on one measure, the bearing of which we were not before fully aware of. They refused to withdraw their ships until the forts at the mouth of the Tagus were given up to them; and now they are to remain garrisoned with British troops. The absolutists feel deep chagrin; for they can never shut out Don Pedro, or any other Constitutional champion who may choose to come to Lisbon under the protection, or with the countenance of England. Of course there is one bulwark of liberal principles left in the Peninsula.

Pennee.—The country seems to be as much excited as ever on political affairs: and the papers abound with statements concerning the elections.

Letters mention several failures at Havre, and one Banking House at Paris, the principal of which, Paravey, had disappeared.

Several mercantile houses at Drammen, in Sweden, have lately suspended payment, and many workmen had been thrown out of employ.

Several failures had taken place in Marseilles.

Letters from Zante mention, that in consequence of an alteration amongst the Allied squadrons, the Russian fleet has separated from the other two, in order to commence hostile operations: whereas, the English and French fleets, according to the terms of the Treaty of Intervention, will limit themselves to the prevention of any encounter between the Turks and the Greeks. It is reported that Gen. Church has taken possession of Anatolia.

They write Bucharest, March 26th, "that the report was in circulation, that a division of the Russian army, evacuated in the neighbourhood of Rens, on the Danube, have taken possession of several Turkish vessels, and of a convoy destined for provisioning the fortresses on the Danube; after which, these troops retired to their positions. The greatest uneasiness prevails here, and another Russian invasion is momently expected."

Affairs of the East.—Very late advices had reached London from Vienna. The subjoined extracts, dated at Ancona and Trieste, will be read with interest. It was said at Vienna on the 5th of April, that the Courts of Austria and Prussia had resolved to accede to the Treaty of the 6th of July, and to press upon the Porte the acceptance of the conditions proposed in it. The Courier says, "We believe that this intelligence will be substantially confirmed. We know that Austria has been anxious to induce the Porte to adopt a more moderate policy, and that she has warned her of the danger to which her present system would certainly expose her." The same paper asks:—"Would it very much surprise our readers if they were to hear, that, as soon as Russia shall have occupied the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, negotiations will be resumed, which may lead to an amicable adjustment upon such terms as these—the fulfilment on the part of the Porte of the Treaty of Akerman—some definitive arrangement with respect to the Principalities—and the establishment of the independence of Greece?"

Letters received in England from Constantinople, dated March 21st, say:—"The vessels consigned to Smyrna, we have ordered to this port, as we are certain of protection."

The Morning Chronicle of the 19th says,—Lord Prudhoe is now in Constantinople, and writes that the English were there treated with the utmost kindness and consideration, and he thinks that the Porte is *assured* of the support of England in the event of Russia invading her. The editor says, if the Turks count on the support of England, they are deceiving themselves; their government can never be so imprudent as to involve the country in a war for any such object as the defence of Turkey.

By far the greater part of these reports, reaching us continually, modified, re-written, and re-told in a hundred different shapes, sound to us

Like the thrice told tale of an idiot,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette of Tuesday.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Amethyst, Capt. Bursley, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed 21st April, we were furnished with London papers to the 20th, and Liverpool to the 21st, a few days later than our previous advices. We find no confirmation of the report that the Russian army had crossed the Pruth. An article from Odessa of the 22d March, states, "that war has been declared against the Porte, and our army waits only for a favorable season to open the campaign." The Courier in remarking upon it observes, "that this does not allude to any fresh declaration, but is the reply which the St. Petersburgh Gazette published to the Turkish manifesto, and which was a sufficient indication of the intentions of Russia. Transports are taking in provisions at Odessa for the Russian army, and they are said to be hired to proceed as far as Constantinople." The Odessa article adds, "that above one hundred transports of different nations have been placed at the disposal of the Commissariat department.—The government has signed contracts with several merchants and captains of ships for the material and the wine which may be required for an army on its march in the interior of Turkey." An article from Berlin, May 9, observes, "the private letters from Petersburgh say that the war with Turkey is considered close at hand, and that the people had received the news with the greatest joy. It was said in that capital that orders had been given to fit out all the ships of war at Sebastopol—all which are to join the fleet in the Black Sea, and it is thought this fleet will be sent to cruise at the entrance of the Bosphorus. Many vessels are fitting out at Odessa."

In remarking upon the recal of the Prussian Envoy, M. de Militz, from Constantinople, the Courier observes, "he has incurred the displeasure of his sovereign, in consequence, it is reported, of having suffered Turkey to believe that if she declared war against Russia she might expect the support of other powers. Prussia as well as Austria are well known, strenuous in their endeavors to prevail upon Turkey, to listen to more moderate councils, and thus avert the impending danger. It is supposed, therefore, that the Austrian minister will also be recalled from Constantinople as well as the Prussian, in order to afford the most public evidence that the Austrian Cabinet is influenced by the same policy as the Prussian. Turkey seeing all those hopes disappointed which led her to believe that the European powers would not leave her to contend with Russia single handed, will, it is trusted, return to a more prudent policy, and accede to such terms as may yet preserve peace. But we do not expect she will adopt such a policy until the Russians have crossed the Pruth and advanced to the Danube. The Emperor of Russia has given us his repeated assurances of moderation, and in that disinterestedness which has made him declare he has no objects of aggrandizement in view, ample cause to believe that he will not reject offers of negociation, nor insist upon harsh and severe conditions."

COWES, April 18.

Arrived the Sunbury, Pattison, from the Mauritius. She was plundered on the 8th instant, in lat. 10,37, N. lon. 22,23, W. by a piratical brig of 220 tons, and about 30 men, principally Italians and Spaniards. One Englishman appeared the leader, who called himself an American.—The brig hoisted Buenos Ayres colors, and was painted yellow on the bulwarks. The pirates took several suits, cordage and other stores, and a small quantity of her cargo; also took the master and carpenter on board, and kept them covered up from 3 to 10 P. M. when they restored them on board, after taking the Captain's money, the men's clothes and the mate's watch. She carried six carriage guns, and one large gun mounted on a swivel.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The Liverpool Albion of the 21st, states that the import during the week ending the 19th was 28,067 bags, and the sales, (including 7000 taken on speculation) 22,290, at the highest prices of the previous week. In Sea Islands there was an advance of full 1-2d per lb. viz: 1390 Sea Island, at 13 1-2d a 19 1-2; 580 stained do. 7 1-2 a 11d; 6080 Bowads, 5 3-8 a 6 7-8; 6610 Orleans, 6 a 8d; 3640 Alabama, &c. 5 3-8 a 6 3-4; 1070 Bahias and Maranhams, 7 1-2 a 8; 1390 Pernams, 8 a 8 1-2d, &c.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

PARAGUAY.

Verbal accounts from South America, (says the N. York Mercantile Advertiser) in which we place reliance, state that the celebrated Dr. Francia, the tyrant, or, as he denominates himself, the dictator of Paraguay, still maintains his rigorous system towards foreigners who enter his domains. It is said that he has imprisoned, or placed under duresse, numbers of adventurers who have so far confided in him as to come within his power; and that recent instances have not been wanting in which he has proceeded to shooting individuals who have encountered his displeasure. We are told that a number of German soldiers who had become discontented with the Emperor of Brazil, and passed the frontier of Paraguay to enter the service of Francia have experienced treatment of this kind, so that the character of that petty tyrant appears, if possible, more cruel and more base than ever.

One curious fact is added respecting this remarkable personage; that he carries on a private correspondence with the King of Spain, and receives letters from Ferdinand in his own hand writing. We saw it intimated some months ago in a foreign paper, that he had some communication with foreign courts, and can now believe there was some foundation for the report that he had proposed to admit European troops, and to furnish aid to extend and confirm those absolute principles in which he makes common cause with other tyrants. Probably the besotted Ferdinand amuses himself, like any other lunatic, with the idea of acquiring the most splendid possessions, while he does not recollect that he is dependent on others for the little that he calls his own.

BRAZIL.

Advices have been received from Bahia to the 10th of April inclusive: they do not mention any thing new of a political aspect, but state a considerable melioration in the condition of the currency of the country. The silver coin of Brazil, which was not long since at a premium of twenty-five per cent. is now quoted at eighteen to twenty per cent. and the Government having determined to redeem the false copper coin in circulation, which operation was to have been commenced on the 21st of April, and completed by the 20th of May, a more wholesome state of the Money Market will be the consequence, and the facilities of commercial transactions greatly increased.

Extracts from a late Buenos Ayrean Paper.

A line of stages commenced running on the 28th of January, between Buenos Ayres and the Salado.

The privateer Sin Par (formerly the Beauty, of Baltimore,) was sold at auction at Buenos Ayres, on the 22d January last, for $47,000.—She has been a very successful cruizer, and has captured and secured prizes to the amount of more than one million of dollars currency.

The Buenos Ayrean prisoners at Rio Janeiro, among whom are many Americans, are crammed into an old hulk, with murderers, robbers, and vagabonds of every description, even to suffocation, and covered with filth and vermin. Nature was barely sustained. The allowance was a little farina and rotten jerked beef, with rarely a pittance of fresh beef.

Father Martinez, implicated in the conspiracy of Father Arenal, against the Mexican Republic, was tried and found guilty on the 22d of March last, and was shot on the 29th of the same month. During the whole time of his imprisonment, and the discussion of his suit, he always protested against the accusation; confessing, however, that he was the depository of terrible secrets.

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

Mr. Thomas H. Stockton, has issued proposals for the publication of a new periodical to be entitled "The Juvenile Literary Gazette," "consisting of four quarto pages weekly, price $1 25 per annum, 75 cents payable on the delivery of the first number, and 50 cents at the expiration of six months, or $2 at the end of the year."

Mr. John Norvell, late proprietor of the Aurora, also comes forward with a prospectus for a Weekly Journal to be entitled the "*Pennsylvanian*," to be printed in the form of an imperial quarto, price $4 per annum, to commence the first of July.

A complete edition of WALTER SCOTT'S Novels, in ENGLISH, is now publishing in PARIS. Explanations of the Scottish words and phrases are given in the margin of each page.

The Bank of Delaware, at Wilmington, on the 2d inst. declared its semi-annual Dividend of five per cent. being the sixty-fifth. It never has divided less than ten per cent. per annum; and did several years divide twelve. In addition to which, it once gave an extra dividend of *five* per cent. making *seventeen* that year.

THE LAKES.

A traveller has communicated to the editors of the National Intelligencer, some facts relating to the following lakes, whose shores and territory adjoining, will soon be populated from the facilities which the various canals afford to emigrants. On the shores of those lakes, are found lead and copper mines, plaster of paris, and other mineral treasures; and he says we should not lose a day in commencing the connection of these mighty inland seas with the ocean.

Lakes.	Length.	Width.	Depth.
Ontario,	180	40	500
Erie,	270	50	200
Huron,	250	100	900
Michigan,	400	50	unknown.
Green Bay,	105	20	do.
Superior,	480	109	900

Mr. Baker, the late Treasurer of Virginia, was minus in his accounts $10,000 dollars more than was at first supposed. It has moreover been ascertained that a fund raised by subscription some years since, for the erection of a monument to Washington, which was confided to the Treasurer by the Legislature of Virginia for safe keeping has been put in the wrong place. The 10,000 dollars first above mentioned, belong to the Cincinnatti of Virginia, for which Society the State had become the Treasurer, and the fund had been provided by that benevolent Society for the benefit of destitute widows and orphans of the soldiers of the revolutionary war.

The following advertisement appears in one of the Paris papers:—"To Single Gentlemen—It is only in the elevated circles of society that M. Brunet lights up the hymeneal torch. This species of negotiation occupies him exclusively, and he has at his disposal a most desirable, well chosen, and numerous list of subjects, as well widows as young unmarried ladies, with fortunes of from 10 to 300,000 francs, so that respectable persons who apply to him are sure of a prompt and satisfactory result."

Samuel Savery, formerly of North Adams, has been convicted, on his own confession, at Bennington, Vt. of a series of forgeries, a practice he had indulged in for some time, under the pressure of debt and prosecution, making notes for *kiting*, flying or lifting by renewal, until unable to *lift* them, when detection ensued. He had been a preacher of the gospel, and published an address on his conduct.

Baltimore, May 16.—The Shot Tower of the Phœnix Company is to be erected at the corner of Front and Pitt streets, O. T. the site of the old Baptist Church, where the ground is now preparing for the purpose. It is to be built of brick, and of the best materials, and will be a huge structure, forty feet in diameter at the base, twenty-two feet at the top, and two hundred and eight feet high. It will, therefore, be the loftiest edifice in the city, though, from the low situation, not so conspicuous at a distance as some others.

SHIP CHANNEL AT NANTUCKET.

Mr. Eveleth of this city, is making arrangements with the merchants of Nantucket, to open a ship channel from the wharves, to extend beyond the bar, of sufficient depth to admit loaded ships to pass. Steam power is to be employed. The machinery of Mr. Eveleth, has been successfully employed at Salem and other places. 15000 dollars have been subscribed, with a view to the prosecution of the design at Nantucket.

We learn from the Buffalo Patriot, that the grand jury of Niagara county last week found indictments against the following persons for misdemeanor, in relation to the kidnapping, &c. of Wm. Morgan: viz. Parkhurst Whitney, Wm. Hotchkiss, Timothy Shaw, John Miller, Elisha Adams, N. Beach, and S. Chubbuck, of Niagara County, and James L. Baxter, of Erie County. Their trials will come on at the Circuit Court at Lockport, next November.

The British packet Swallow, which arrived at Halifax on the 5th inst. picked up a boat containing part of the crews of the ship Echo and schr. Brothers which were wrecked on the Isle of Sable during the last winter. Another boat left the Island in November, but unfortunately did not steer direct for the Nova Scotia shore, and has never been heard of.

During the thunder storm on the evening of the 17th instant, a tree near the fish-house on Howell's Island in the Delaware, about two miles above Trenton, was struck by the lightning. Nine of the hands employed in the fishery were at the time lying down in the fish house. All were more or less affected by the electric fluid. Some were stunned, others disabled in their limbs, backs, &c. One had the skin partially taken off his forehead, but no one was killed, and all appear to be recovering from the effects of the shock they received.

On Wednesday week, a violent thunder storm occurred at Warrenton, in North Carolina. The lightning struck an Academy, and killed the eldest daughter of Mr. Carter Nunnery. The unfortunate young lady, whose fate has excited much grief among the inhabitants of the town, was seated between two others, neither of whom was injured.

The savage pirates, says the Boston Palladium, who took the British barque North Star, off Ascension, and confined and made arrangements to drown the passengers (including women) and crew, were cruizing in the track of our valuable vessels in the East India, Brazil, and Pacific Ocean trade, and may be tempted by success to loiter there. The American Government should therefore, without delay, send a sloop of war to the St. Helena station, to protect our passing commerce, and capture the buccaniers if possible.

There is too much reason to fear that the ship Topaz, of Boston, with a rich cargo, and several of our estimable citizens on board, has fallen into the hands of the sea-robbers, and been plundered and destroyed. She had been insured to the amount of $150,000, and sailed from Calcutta 153 days since. Two Philadelphia ships were near being a prey to the same freebooter.

There are twenty-one Colombian officers confined in an old Spanish prison near Cadiz. A letter from one of them, received in Baltimore, says they have been kept in durance nearly nine months. The allowance from the Spanish government is barely enough to keep body and soul together, and they are literally in rags and covered with vermin. Several of them are in chains and at hard labour, on the allegation that they are still subjects of Old Spain. It is to be hoped that Colombia, if there be sufficient energy in that degraded government, will take immediate steps for the release of her unhappy countrymen.

A letter from Guayaquil, of Dec. 29, published in the Salem Gazette, says, "I am now confirmed in the opinion I have so often before expressed, that there will be no war. The injuries of which Colombia complains were committed by a faction then in power in Peru, for which the present government appears disposed to make proper concessions. Gen. Lamar is a mild man, and one who has too much character at stake to permit the passions of a few military chieftains to lead him into a ruinous war; and Bolivar begins to think it best to remain at home, and attend to his own affairs."

It appears by the Quebec papers, that the late arrivals at that port from sea, fell in with a number of large fields of ice on the Grand Banks. The brig Day, from Liverpool, was spoke on the 20th April—had been two days among the ice. Saw a great deal of ice to the eastward of the Great Bank, and met an extensive field outside of St. Paul's—run along the edge of it about one hundred miles, then met the ice ahead—got clear on the 29th April, after having been fast 24 hours. The barques Wallsend and Scott, were detained in the ice some days, and received damage. The ship Superb, from Bristol, for Quebec, struck the ice the 28th April, and in the course of the night disappeared. She had on board a general cargo. This vessel met with a great deal of ice off the Magdalen Islands, about the first instant. Nine vessels were seen by her at the time.

MORGAN UP THE MISSOURI!!!

This noted devoted victim, has been identified residing among the Gegogaga tribe of Indians, about two hundred and twenty miles up the Missouri. The information is derived from one of the returning emigrating half-breed Indians, who gained his information while in Arkansas, from a person who had been travelling up that river upon a fur-hunting expedition, and who was well acquainted with Morgan from boyhood.—This hunter of furs states, that Morgan is a principal chief in the tribe; has married the daughter of the old King Gegogaga, (all the kings bearing that name;) and is known among them as Homenachieco, or the white warrior. Every endeavor was used to induce his return, and every art resorted to, to induce a disclosure by what means he had arrived at his then abode; but he resisted both art and entreaty, and no satisfaction could be gained respecting the cause of his sudden mysterious disappearance.

[*Alabama Journal.*

Washington, Penn. May 10.—On Thursday of last week, the Prince of Timbuctoo, together with his wife, passed through our borough on his way to Baltimore, where we understand he is to embark on board a vessel for Africa. They travelled in a carriage with four horses, the Prince at the expense of the Colonization Society, and his wife by the charities of the benevolent as she passes along.

From the Ulster (N. Y.) Plebeian.

The Delaware and Hudson canal navigation, is now said to be uninterrupted between the Hudson and Delaware rivers. Several rafts of boards and shingles have been lately floated to this canal from Sullivan county to this vicinity, chiefly intended for the New York market.—What an immense benefit will accrue to the inhabitants of that once sequestered county, from the use of this canal, for the transportation of their lumber to market, and importation of their merchandize from New York! The cartage of a hogshead of rum or molasses, for instance, from Newburgh to Wurtsborough, cannot be less than four or five dollars, and which can now be transported hither, by this canal, for, perhaps, four or five shillings. Besides, the benefits which will result from their exportations alone, are incalculable. Truly, this canal has originated not only a novel, but highly interesting era in the commercial relations of the inhabitants residing near its site—an era which, no doubt, they all hail with the highest gratification.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Concord, N. H. May 14.—We have been informed within a day or two, that some operatives, while making a new road through Framingham, had just discovered a complete human skeleton. The discovery has created some sensation, and people are anxious to ascertain what unfortunate had fallen a victim to the hand of the murderer. No person has been missed from the neighborhood for a long time. But the story goes, that many years ago, two men kept a tavern together not far distant from the spot.—One of these make-keepers suddenly disappeared, no one knew why, or whither he went; nor had he been since seen. Some months after his departure, a letter, bearing post mark at New Orleans, and purporting to have been written by this lost tavern keeper, was received by his brother in Boston. Still no positive intelligence could be obtained, and no traces of his having been at New Orleans have ever been discovered from the date of that letter to the present day.

Since this singular disappearance, the surviving partner, who continued the business for a while alone, has been occasionally deranged—and in his seasons of alienation of mind he has often proclaimed his own guilt in murdering his partner. But these confessions, as they now seem to be, attracted little notice, being considered the ravings of a madman. The late discovery will probably lead to an investigation, and may finally unveil the mystery. The above tale we give as it was narrated to us, without having at present any means to ascertain its authenticity. If it is true, it must be esteemed a new instance to illustrate the fact, which people always wish to believe, that enormous crimes, however secretly perpetrated, will certainly be brought to light, and sooner or later, meet their due and merited punishment.—*Con. Gaz.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Troy, N. Y. May 16.—A young man named Daniel Dobbs, jr. aged 16 years, was killed at the cotton factory owned by James Wilde & Co. in Columbia county on Friday last. He was at work in the carding room, when he observed that the leather strap, which hung from the main shaft (a shaft that was situated about nine feet above the floor and within about twenty inches of the ceiling, had become considerably twisted. Fearing lest it should do injury, he took hold to untwist it; but accidentally stept his foot into it, was at once entangled and carried up, feet foremost, over the main shaft, thence down and up over it nearly 70 times before the wheel could be stopped.—At every evolution, he struck the ceiling and the apron of the carding machine, with exceeding force.

From the New York Gazette, of May 19.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

A large number of abusive and unruly lads, from the ages of 12 to 20 years, have been for some time in the habit of congregating in Old slip, particularly on Sunday evenings, under the title of the "Old slip Rangers," and perpetrating various acts of abuse and violence. Last evening they assembled in an unusually numerous body, and committed deeds of almost unheard of atrocity. They armed themselves with brick-bats and stones, and commenced an indiscriminate attack upon any unsuspecting person that happened to be passing by, exclaiming "Old slip forever! Old slip can protect itself!" and using other outrageous exclamations. From nine to a dozen persons were knocked down, several were greatly injured, and some it is feared will not survive their wounds. Several of the citizens of the vicinity started in search of watchmen, and though it was near nine o'clock, none could be found, and it was not until application was made at the watch-house in the city-hall, that sufficient assistance could be procured. By this time the mob had separated, and out of 30 or 40, only three were secured and carried to the watch-house.

In this state of affairs, we, in common with others, whose business lies in the very east of these enormities, are impelled to call upon the city authorities for that protection which it is their duty to afford us, but which has so frequently in vain been asked through our columns. As they have not heretofore been checked in their career, they have gone on from bad to worse, and unless the strong arm of the law be interposed, it will be dangerous to walk the streets, in this neighborhood, after dark. A few severe examples may have the effect of putting a stop to such disgraceful outrages.

An elegant new steamboat, of 360 tons and 100 horse power, left this port on Saturday for Havana, under the command of Capt. Remington. The boilers of this boat are composed of upwards of 60,000 lbs. of copper, and the engine is said to be the best and most powerful ever constructed in this country. In several trials of speed in our rivers, she outran the swiftest of our boats.

The agents of the Eagle Bank, New York, made their report to the General Assembly on Monday, by which it appears that the debts of the bank amount to $81,801,627. There is now due the bank from J. & D Hinsdale, $531,106; from Wm. C. Holly, $236,779; from Doxter and Holly, $568,801; and from various other persons bad or doubtful, $82,885. Creditors must exhibit their claims before the first of November next, in order to obtain the small dividend which will then be made from the available funds of the bank.—*Journal of Com.*

FROM THE PROVIDENCE AMERICAN.

Rhode Island Banks.—Notwithstanding the pressure, increased too by the nearly simultaneous returns of the Banks of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, our forty five banks make a very favourable exhibit of their soundness. The aggregate returns of all the banks are as follows:—

Capital stock paid in,	$6,050,994
Deposits,	1,011,665
Profits on hand,	150,834
Debts due from Banks,	169,320
Bills in circulation,	915,483
Due from Directors,	741,961
" other stockholders,	45,568
" from all others,	6,126,209
Specie,	344,418
Bills of other Banks,	168,389
Deposits in other Banks,	141,378
Bank and other stocks,	71,961
U. S. Stock,	52,853
Real estate belonging to Banks,	230,272
Furniture and other property,	80,018

SINGULAR ASSOCIATION.

A Cat in this town had kittens a short time since, and the boys in the family having found a nest of young rats, seven in number, killed five of them and threw them into an oven in the cellar, where the cat and kittens were, and they were soon devoured. Afterwards the two live young rats were put into the oven, that the cat herself might destroy them; but instead of preying on them, she received them as inmates with her kittens. A few days after the rats were put into the oven, a servant in the family went down cellar to get a couple of kittens for the children to play with, and on reaching into the oven to get them, (it being quite dark) she thought one of the kittens felt very small; but what was her surprise on arriving in an upper light room, to discover that one of the supposed kittens was a rat! And her surprise was still heightened to see the cat instantly enter the room, take the young rat (in preference to her own kitten) and carefully carry it back to the oven in the cellar.

[Nantucket Inq.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The TARIFF BILL is said to have been signed by the PRESIDENT on Tuesday.

The bill authorising the erection of a Break-water at the mouth of the Delaware, has passed the house of Representatives.

The report that the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank has stopped payment, appears to be unfounded.

A man, on Saturday morning last, fell from the roof of a three story house in Strawberry street; he was picked up soon after it is supposed he fell, by a watchman and taken to the hospital, where he very soon died.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has set apart Wednesday next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, with that denomination in this city.

The Commissioners of the District of Spring Garden on Monday afternoon elected JAMES S. SPENCER, a Guardian of the Poor, for the ensuing three years, and JOHN M. OGDEN, a Commissioner to erect Buildings for the accommodation of the Poor.

LAWRENCE SYDNEY, Esquire, has been unanimously elected President of the Board of Commissioners of Spring Garden.

The purse of $300 and a silver cup, 3 miles and repeat, which was trotted for on Thursday week, in the vicinity of this city, was won by the New York horse Screw-driver, in two heats. Time—first heat, 8m. 4s.; second heat, 8 m. 10s. This is the fastest trotting we ever heard of.

The wealthy house of Baring & Co. in London, have obtained a grant of land in Texas, adjoining the Territory of Arkansas, as large as the state of Virginia, and have now a strong company exploring the country.

The Greek committee of New York acknowledge further donations from various sections of our country to the amount of $12, 594 28.

The Susquehanna Emporium, informs that the Commissioners of the Sunbury and Pottsville Rail Way, have adopted measures for ascertaining the amount of produce that has descended the west branch of the Susquehanna, in the last season.

The London Society for the Discharge and Relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, have, within the last twelve months, liberated 1,311 debtors from the various prisons of England and Wales, at the trifling average expense of 2*l.* 19*s.* 4 1-2*d.* each.

It is estimated that there are one million two hundred thousand children enjoying the benefit of Sunday School instruction in the United States.

If Beer is bottled when the bottles are wet, it is never good. The bottles ought to be dry—perfectly dry—and the corks good.

Mr. Richard O. Maher, of Petersburg, Virginia, who was stabbed by two black men, some time since, died a few days ago of his wounds.

A young man named Daniel Dobbs, was accidentally killed a few days since at the Cotton Factory of Mr. Wilde, in Colombiaville, N. J. by being caught in the machinery while he was in the act of putting a strap to the drum.

A curious discussion has arisen in the Boston papers whether *lithographic votes*, are legal votes. The constitution of Massachusetts prescribes written votes.

The whole amount of *damages* recovered in five suits lately terminated at Newport, was $54 72—and the *costs* $307 73.

Fresh Salmon from Kennebeck, (Maine,) are to be had twice each week in the New York market.

During the shower on Tuesday evening, 6th inst. three horses standing to a four horse wagon at Mount Pleasant, were instantly killed by lightning; the fourth horse was knocked down, but not injured. They belonged to David C. Miller, of German Valley.

Quebec papers state that Lord Dalhousie, having received instructions from the King, has appointed a Register of Records, for the Lower Province of Canada.

The Treasury of Maryland has issued proposals for a loan of $25,000, to bear an interest of five per cent. and to be irredeemable for fifty years.

The ladies in Boston have collected 3472 dollars for the Greeks. Of this sum, 1019 dollars have been invested in clothes, and the residue is to be appropriated to the purchase of provisions.

The Boston Journal of the 15th says, "yesterday a Lady in this city, became happily the mother of two girls and a boy at a birth. They are all doing well."

The ship Caledonia, recently returned from a Canton voyage, was sold at auction, in this city, on Saturday, for nine thousand dollars.

The U. S. ship Natchez, G. Budd, Esq. commander, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Ridgely, sailed from Pensacola, for a cruize, to touch at New Orleans on the 22d ult.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has passed an order of notice on a petition for a Rail way from Boston to Providence, and authorised a survey.

A Wesleyan Missionary Meeting was lately held in Jamaica. It was stated that 500 Missionaries are employed by the Methodists in different parts of the world—and that there are 11,000 Methodists in Jamaica.

There were three cases of slander before the superior court of Jones county, Georgia, last week. In the first the jury gave a verdict of $1000, and costs of suit for the plaintiff. In the second the verdict was $2000 and costs of suit.

The Canton Register of the 14th December, states that the quantity of Indian opium consumed in China, in the eight months between March and December of last year, was 7,236 chests—value $7,437,620.

Accounts from Madras to the 10th of December, represent the whole country as being completely under water, from excessive rains.

In the year 1795, a voyage was performed, in a small boat of 17 1-2 feet keel and 5 feet 7 inches beam, from Presque Isle (now Erie) on lake Erie, to Philadelphia. It occupied seven weeks. At the present day, owing to our internal improvements, the same voyage may be performed in one fifth of the time.

The import of British goods into this port for eight months, ending the 1st of April, we understand amounted to 48,802 packages. In the same period the preceding year, the import was 27,515—Excess this year 21,350 packages.

An architect in London has circulated a prospectus for building a Pyramid, for enclosing the dead; the length of the base to be 1200 feet, the height 1500.—He estimates the expense at *forty millions sterling*, which he wants the Government to advance at the rate of one million per annum!

The steam-engine, constructed on the Wadsworth principle, consumes less than 1 1-2 foot of wood per hour. One of them is in operation in Providence and another in Merrimack.

About half a million gallons of molasses are imported yearly into Rhode Island.

The ship Jefferson, Cornick, arrived at Baltimore last week, from Havre, brought out 174 Swiss emigrants, men, women, and children.—Their appearance and deportment, it is said, give assurance that they will benefit both themselves and our country, by the change.

On the 6th or 7th inst. the heat in Augusta, Geo. was extreme. The thermometer stood as high as 93 degrees.

Four young ladies were recently drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Stillwater, Maine.

There are thirty lines of stages running out of Boston—four years ago there were five.

On Monday morning, the colors of the shipping in the port of New York, were displayed at half-mast, as a mark of regret for the injuries inflicted on their commerce by the passage of the TARIFF BILL.

There were 25 deaths reported last, as the amount of the Baltimore interments—10 of whom were females, and the other 15, males.

The deaths during last week in New York amounted to 84—of whom 30 were men, 20 women, 20 boys, and 14 girls.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY MAY, 24, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be particularly obliged to **Mr. J. A. jr.** if he will transfer his *poetical favours* to those who have more leisure to peruse such silly and unmeaning trash than we have. Our patience has been sufficiently tasked already, and we think it high time we should enjoy a little respite.

Meditations by "Tremont," is a good article.

J. S. D. has considerable skill in versification, but wants energy of expression. We shall give his communication a place.

Arion & R. which we neglected to notice last week, are both on file for publication.

THE PRESS.

In a free government no single circumstance can be regarded of higher consequence as a means of good, than a free press; it is vital to the principle, and should attract the attention, and command the solicitude of those who watch the springs of liberty, and regard with just appreciation those circumstances that effect the public mind, and minister to political changes or permanency. It is the boast of our country that the thoughts of its citizens are as free for circulation as the air in which they breathe them; and that the press, the vehicle of conveyance, is untrammelled by statutary provisions, or dictatorial censorship; nothing but public opinion weighs upon it, and consequently, public opinion, while it exercises its influence upon the press, may also be tested by the effusions of the press—the restraint exercised by any power, must be in proportion to its strength. It is in this light that we wish to consider the subject of public discussions, and their influence upon the community at large.

The liberty of the press, like every other liberty, is not a blessing when *licentiousness* predominates; and when inflammatory denunciation takes the place of wholesome discussion, we may fear that something is wrong, not only in the directorship of the press, but in the state of public taste and morals, to which these poisons are directed, and by which they are relished.

To us it appears that at no time was the press ever so remarkable for scurrility and offensive abuse, as at the present; the gates of vituperation have been opened, and the long accumulating floods let loose upon the world, to inundate in their out breaking, and create a wide spreading and fatal moral *miasma*. And thus evil is increasing with the hopes that a single object may be attained by its indulgence; the rash invectives of the hot headed, and the cold insidious insinuations of more designing politicians, have beset the citadel of domestic quiet; have dragged from the retiring habits of female grace, the wife and daughter, and immolated them upon the pile that rank ambition and reckless policy have erected to the Moloch of party strife; religion and the want of it; public virtue and selfish design; long services to the general weal; new acquired appetite for public good; fac discovered fame of integrity, and late assumed credit therefor, extended propinquity and solitary existence have in their turns been the theme of censure and vituperation, as they have been differently conceded, and charged upon various candidates.

The courage of the Soldier has been construed into rashness, and the policy of the Statesman sneered at as craft; discipline is made into cruelty, and deliberation into weakness.

One candidate is the being of yesterday, because he traces not his ancestry "to years beyond the flood;" and the tomb of the other's father is torn open, and to borrow a figure, his coffin unplumbed to make missiles against the foe.

One is made the cold-blooded murderer, and the other the pandcrer of a beastly appetite of a foreign monarch. One wishes to consolidate the powers of the government into a single form, and the other desires to scatter to the wind the very elements of rule and order.

Nor has the tempest of this deadly passion spent its force alone upon those who stand most eminent in the result of the war of words; all that might be construed into a connexion with them, or so ministering in any degree to their consequence or their comfort, have been equally objects of vituperative slander, and have equally shared the storm of disgraceful party violence.

The veteran of distant times, that might possess a fondness for one or the other, has been denounced as the dotard and driveller, returning to second childishness, in his love of military power, or the "hoary traitor" that would adopt the policy of a Machiavel.

Where these things will end, and what will end with them may not now be asserted, though painfully guessed at. Those who indulge in such practices, will do well to observe that they are sacrificing to a single object, hopes of future usefulness or power; acting their life upon a single cast; because it is not in the nature of things that a people thus sported with, should frequently yield to similar delusions.

But a worse evil must succeed; men are now satisfied that a considerable portion of the press is devoted to deception; the ark towards which they have been taught to look, has become, instead of a means of safety, a "snare and a stumbling block," and whether standing aloof, they see its deleterious effects, or yielding to its influence, they feel too late its deceptive powers, they will learn to mistrust it hereafter, and with a decay of public confidence in that which should be a means of safety, increases the danger to public institutions.

It is in vain to expect that the system now pursued, can be long continued, or that it can exist without that rapid increase in evil that must soon overthrow the means, or destroy the liberties of the people.

Whenever the moral appetite has become morbid, and desires a seasoning beyond *truth*, there is no longer a possibility of fixing bounds to its deterioration; new incentives must be found, and every addition but increases the craving for more; and those who live by ministering to these monstrous desires, must either continue to promote the irregularity, or lack a means of support.

We repeat it. Every day renders the chance of recovery less and less. It is in vain to say when the present political contest shall subside, "the *cause*, and therefore the effects will cease." We all know that the present contest is not the result of any settled measures, but the strong exertions of individuals to *get* or to *keep* another in. The present president had not been thus guaranted, when the electioneering campaign was opened with violence by his opponents; and *if he* should lose his re-election, or get it, the disappointed party is just as likely to take advantage of existing excitement, and turn public attention to a new candidate, and thus perpetuate the evil.

The public taste thus violated and thus pampered, is not to be satisfied with the ordinary viands of daily occurrences. Essays and the gross indecencies of party abolition will be followed by indelicacies of another kind, till the wide spreading plague works its own evil, causing a censorship, the death of the press' freedom and the strong means of tyranny.

This must be the end of the course now so daringly run. Nothing can check the evils of a licentious press but public taste; and public morals are becoming vitiated so fast, that we may justly fear the point will soon be attained, when the corrective power will yield to the cause of evil, and liberty and virtue sink without a defender.

TALES OF THE FIRE-SIDE.

Under this title Mrs. Stebbins, of Boston, has recently presented the public with a neat volume, calculated to amuse by the incidents of the Stories, and instruct and gratify by their moral sentiments and chaste style of composition.

Mrs. Stebbins had caused herself to be favourably known to the public, and gratefully remembered by the younger branches in her smaller publications for the use of children, in which she exemplifies some of the most practical thoughts, and directs her juvenile reasons to a contemplation and practice of virtues that will "grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength."

The "Tales of the Fire-Side" is a handsome volume, calculated for older readers, but not less scrupulously guarded in expression and thought, and must afford a high gratification to them who find leisure to enjoy its contents.

Our readers will be kind enough to distinguish between the book which we now notice, "as Tales of the Fire-Side," and the little book calculated alone for children, entitled "Fire-Side Stories," by another author.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, Mr. MCDUFFIE made a Report from the Committee on the President's Message in relation to the assault committed on his private Secretary. Mr. P. P. BARBOUR submitted a paper containing the views of the minority of the same Committee. Both communications were read, and laid on the table. It is stated, in the National Journal, that two Resolutions are appended to the Report of the Committee, one asserting that a breach of privilege has been committed, which renders the perpetrator obnoxious to the censure of the House—the other recommending that there shall be no further proceeding on the subject.

The BALTIMORE AMERICAN of Tuesday, contains the following paragraph in relation to the appointment of a Minister to England.

A letter from Washington under date of Tuesday from a source on which we have full reliance, communicates the following information:—"The Secretary of War, Governor BARBOUR, will be nominated to-morrow to the Senate, as Minister to London. Gen. P. B. PORTER, of New York, succeeds him as Secretary of War. General HARRISON goes to Colombia."

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR—In the last number of your paper is the publication of a marriage which never took place, and in which a worthy and respectable minister of the gospel and two individuals different in sphere of life, age, circumstances, connections and conditions, have been arrayed before the public in a manner calculated to wound the feelings of the parties themselves and excite the indignation of every person possessing a spark of virtue or honour. The base and unprincipled wretch who was the author of so vile an outrage on the peace and order of families, and by whose means the bonds of a friendship, woven by years of intercourse, have been severed, yet remains a mystery; but be he who he may, it is hoped the grand mandate of heaven's justice may lead him to entertain a due sense of the crime of which he has been guilty; and he is hereby informed, that should any circumstance transpire by which he may be brought to light, perseverance shall not be wanting to make the Penitentiary his doom. ONE INTERESTED.

N. B. The marriage above alluded to is the last but one on the list.

COMMUNICATION.

Doctor John Bell, of Montgomery, Hamilton County, Ohio, has applied for a patent for a Water Wheel for propelling Mills and other machinery. The advantages of his wheel over any other yet known, are that it requires neither dam, race, nor forebay, but only common ripple water. The wheel is cheap and simple of construction, does not impede the navigation of rivers, and is not injured by flood, drift, or ice; and high water only increases its power. It is capable of affording more power from the common ripples of rivers than any kind of water wheel that has been known heretofore; for the water that propels one wheel, may propel many more in succession, as long as the rapid continues. All ripples or rapids of water, may on this principle, become powerful agents of motion; especially the raising of water with the force pump can be done at less expense than with any other wheel heretofore known. All those who may wish to avail themselves of the advantages of this improvement, can have incontestible evidence of its utility, by applying to the inventor. All communications on this subject must be post paid, otherwise they will not be attended to.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, May 16.—1001. *Note—Sleeping Beauty.*
Saturday, May 17.—*Dumb Girl of Genoa—Sleeping Beauty.*
Monday, May 19.—*Rendezvous—Haunted Inn—Sleeping Beauty.*
Tuesday, May 20.—*Haunted Inn—Whims of a Comedian—Blind Boy.*
Wednesday, May 21.—*My Spouse and I—Day after the Fair—Irishman in London.*
Thursday, May 22.—*Haunted Inn—Blue Devils—Pilot.*

The Sleeping Beauty is decidedly the most splendid show piece we have for a long time witnessed. The scenery, by Mr. Walker, combines great beauty and originality of design, with the richest and purest colouring we have ever seen upon the stage, and reflects the highest credit upon the taste and talent of the artist. The dresses are new and brilliant, and the other properties are correspondently handsome. It is founded upon an old fairy legend, and though not remarkable for depth of plot, contains some good points. There is little room for good acting in most of the parts, but we must not pass by Mrs. Cowell, without a compliment. This lady sustains the character of an old woman, 117 years of age, with great judgment, exhibiting the debility of extreme old age with nature and feeling. We are pleased to say the piece had a good run.

On Monday, Mr. Cowell, whose efforts to please his patrons are unceasing, produced at this theatre a new farce, by the author of the 1001. Note, called *The Haunted Inn*. We have seldom derived more amusement from a farce than this afforded. It is full of ludicrous situations, and agreeable equivoque, and kept the audience on a broad grin throughout the performance. Smith, as the dashing Capt. Levant, was easy, sprightly, and gentlemanly. Cowell gave Corporal John Trot with fine spirit; Greene's Old Landlord, was highly amusing. Hallam's Tommy Tadpole was what the author intended it should be, and Mrs. Cowell, as Jenny Tuft, was a charming representation of rural simplicity. Blakely, Sefton, and Miss Stanard, in their respective parts, did all that could be desired of them.

Mr. Holland made his first appearance here on Tuesday. He is an excellent ventriloquist, and the *funniest* actor we have seen since the days of Matthews. He can assume all shapes—imitate all sounds which are not imitable—from the cooing of the dove, to the roaring of the lion, and do every thing, in short, calculated to make "men's eyes run o'er with tears" of mirth. In his *Whims of a Comedian*, the instantaneousness of his transformations, and the free exercise of uncommon ventriloquial powers astonish us; and *in A Day after the Fair*, he compels us to laugh until our sides ache, by the exquisite humour with which he portrays the dissimilar characters of Sam Wax, a jolly drunken cobbler; Sukey Squall, a sturdy beggar, "six feet high and upwards," Billy Thompson, a straight-laced drummer, and Madam Dumplino, a French Opera singer, who "to all men's views, is scarcely two feet seven," with an almost immeasurable circumference of waist, and a rotundity of form that would do honour to an oil-tub. This barn-yard concert is true to nature, comprising every variety of sound that may be heard in that appurtenance to rural felicity. He has attracted good houses, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. It would be injustice to omit saying that Mrs. Cowell, Mr. Blakely, and Mr. Hallam, supported him with all requisite spirit.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, May 16.—*Fortune's Frolics—Der Freischutz.*
Saturday, May 17.—*Foscari—Deaf as a Post.*
Monday, May 19.—*Rendezvous—Der Freischutz.*
Tuesday, May 20.—*Isabella—Lottery Ticket.*
Wednesday, May 21.—*Village Lawyer—Marriage of Figaro.*
Thursday, May 22.—*Gamester—Lottery Ticket.*

The opera of *Der Freischutz* was performed on Friday with an excellence never before witnessed at our Theatre. Horn's *Caspar* is his best part—he plays it with judgment, feeling and pathos. Mr. Pearman's *Rodolph* and Mrs. Austin's *Linda* were both characterized by good acting and exquisite singing. The music of this piece is of the first order; the choruses are brilliant and the scenery imposing.

Miss Mitford's tragedy of *Foscari* was repeated on Saturday to a thin house. This drama contains many beautiful passages and several good situations, but is rather heavy in representation. Mrs. Sloman, as the heroine Camilla, displays all those nice touches of feeling which have won for her the esteem of all who have had the good fortune to witness her performances. Chapman's Doge is good—very good, and Southwell's Francesco Foscari would rank among that gentleman's happiest personations, if he would divest himself of that disposition to indulge in rant, which is the prevailing fault of his acting. Wood and Mercer as Erizzo and Cosmo are deserving of praise.

Der Freischutz was repeated on Monday, for the benefit of Mr. Horn, to a tolerable house. Mrs. Rowbotham made her first appearance at this theatre on the same evening. She is an interesting woman in appearance, and an agreeable actress.

Tuesday Mr. Sloman took a benefit, and though the weather was very close and sultry, he had a full house. We have already noticed the performance of Isabella, the play selected for the occasion. A new farce called *The Lottery Ticket* was produced. It is an amusing trifle.

The Marriage of Figaro did not attract so good a house as we had anticipated. Pearman's *Figaro* is animated and agreeable—he never loses sight of the spirit of the part. Horn in *Almaviva* stones for some trifling deficiencies in acting by his brilliant singing, and Mrs. Austin as the *Countess* makes the most of her part. We are happy to observe that Miss E. Jefferson has recovered from her late indisposition. This charming actress is particularly charming in the sprightly *Susannah*.

Green-Room Intelligence.

In the ship Amethyst, which arrived at Boston last Monday from Liverpool, came passengers Mr. and Mrs. Duff, formerly of the Federal-street Theatre.

The British Traveller of the 17th of April says, Mr. Wallack surrenders the management of Drury Lane Theatre at the conclusion of the present season, having accepted an engagement in America.

The Manager of the Park Theatre, New-York, in accordance with the state of the times, has reduced the price of admission considerably. This measure it was expected would prove beneficial to the establishment. Miss CLARA FISHER commenced a short engagement on Monday evening with every prospect of her usual success.

The New-York Enquirer of yesterday says, a report is going the rounds that the principal part of the dramatic stars, will, in a short time, form a conjunction for one night only, at one of the theatrical establishments in this city; which, it is calculated, will present the greatest union of talent ever witnessed in this country.

Mademoiselle Constance (the sister of Mademoiselle Celeste, of the Bowery Theatre,) arrived from Havre last week, in the Henry IVth. This young lady is but thirteen years old, and is spoken of at Paris, as possessing most astonishing talents for her age. She has been regularly educated at the *Academie Royal de Musique*, and has had the advantage of the Italian and French schools.

Norwich.—Mr. Macready has been playing here in *Macbeth, William Tell*, and *Virginius*. An accident of a somewhat serious nature nearly occurred, during his acting of the latter character. At the rehearsal of the tragedy, Mrs. Hannam, who played *Virginia*, remarking that Mr. Macready rehearsed with a tin dagger, observed she had no fear of such a weapon. She was induced to make this remark from having dreamt, the previous night, that she had been stabbed whilst playing *Virginia*. As the scene approached in which *Virginius* slays his daughter, Macready was rushing on, when Mrs. Hannam observed that he had not the same weapon in his hand with which he rehearsed. She instantly begged he would take some other dagger, as the weapon he held was the apparent counterpart of her visionary terror! Unfortunately, the tin dagger could no where be found, but Mr. Macready assured his fair friend that he would take extreme care. Mr. Macready and the lady then went on the stage. However, the actor, under the impassioned feelings of the moment, forgetting the injunction of Mrs. Hannam, stabbed her with such force, that the weapon instantly penetrated through her clothes, but was providentially arrested by the busk of her stays. But for this fortunate circumstance, the most fatal catastrophe might have been the result.—*Sunday Paper.*

SICKLES.

OGELSBY having declined the manufactory of Sickles the Subscriber offers for sale those made by a former apprentice, of similar shape and quality. TRUEMAN'S SICKLES will be found an excellent substitute for Ogelsby's, which in former years were so extensively approved.—Also, American and English Corn and Grass Scythes, of all the approved stamps, with an excellent assortment of new Hardware and Cutlery.

JOSEPH P. HORNOR, Agent,
may 24 13t* No. 47 Market street.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, or BARTER, Two Handsome Building Lots, with the Improvements thereon, situated in Fifth street, between Spruce and Pine streets.

ALSO, an Excellent BRICK HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Germantown, at the corner of Church lane and the Public Square, and directly opposite the country residence of Messrs. E. & J. Perot. The above will be sold, or exchanged for a Good FARM. Preference would be given to one on the Old York Road, situated any where from five to twelve miles from the city. Apply to

C. P. WAYNE,
Corner of Fourth and Markus streets;
Or, JAMES STOKES, Germantown.

☞ The Germantown House, if not sold by the 25th inst. will then be to rent. may 20—3t

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
111 Chesnut st. corner Franklin place.

HASTINGS & CHESTER have just received a further supply of the various descriptions of Carpeting, which enables them to offer an assortment of Imperial Brussels, Brussels extra superfine, superfine, and fine Kiddermister, superfine and fine Scotch, striped and plaid Venetian carpeting, equal to any in the United States. They have also lately received a small assortment of India Matting; one case Embossed and Watered Morocco of various colours; one case of Crimson Satin Damask; one bale Printed Baizes; one bale plain Baizes; and 18 cases Hare's Patent English Floor Cloth. All of which, with their former stock, they are prepared to sell at low prices and on accommodating terms. may 24—3t

SIEVES, RIDDLES, WIRE WORK, PAPER MOULDS, &c.

THE Subscribers continue to manufacture Iron and Brass Sieves, from No. 1 to No. 60; Wire work for cellar windows, safes, rolling and standing screens, and Dutch Jans; Wire Safes; double and single Rolling Screens; Paper Moulds, and P. M. Vellum; Bird Cages, Rat Traps, &c.

JOS. & JNO. NEEDLES,
may 24—3t* 48 North Front street, Philad.

NEEDLES.

THE difficulty of procuring really good Needles has long been a general complaint among ladies. To obviate this, the subscriber has imported "the new-invented drilled-eye countersunk Needles," warranted not to cut the thread. The assortment consists as under:

Sharps, from No. 1 to 12.
Needlery or Mill nees' Needles, from No. 7 to 10.
Darning Needles, from No. 3 to 10.
Betweens, for Tailors, Corset-makers, &c. No. 4 to 8.
For sale wholesale or retail. WM. SIMPSON,
may 24—eo3t* No. 56 Chesnut street.

CLINTON BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

THE ELECTING COMMITTEE will meet every Wednesday evening at Mr. Thomas Snyder's, York House, corner of Tammany and North Second street, at 8 o'clock, and every Friday evening, at John Douglas's, between Pine and Lombard streets, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN DOYLE, Chairman.
may 24—3t

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. W. L. M'Calla, Mr. JOSEPH C. CLARKE, merchant, to Miss MATILDA, daughter of Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant, all of this city.

On the 10th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JOHN MILLER, to Miss ELIZABETH WEBER, both of Penn Township, Philadelphia county.

At Cape May, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. A. H. Parker, Mr. JOHN SPENCER, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH P. SMITH, of Cape May.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dodge, Mr. JAMES DURNELL, to Miss CATHARINE PRITNER, both of this city.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wully, Mr. JOHN E. MURRAY, to Miss SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of Capt. George Dunton, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 11th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. HENRY FOULKROD, to Miss AMELIA BIRCH.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. ISAAC R. IRWIN, to Miss MARY ANN GRIFFIN, both of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM G. HEATES, to Miss MATILDA M. MEGUNIGAL, both of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM H. BARNARD, to Miss CATHARINE ANN WEAVER, both of this city.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. GEORGE WARREN, to Miss ELIZABETH WILSHIRE, both of this city.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM CORL, to Mrs. MARY S. CORNELIUS, both of this city.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. DANIEL MORELAND, to Miss MARY ANN COLISBERRY, both of this city.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. JAMES HAMILTON, of Chester county, to Miss CATHARINE HAMILTON, of Blockley township.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. NOAH W. JOHNSON, to Miss JANE W. ELDRIDGE, both of this city.

On the 15th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. CHARLES LARENE, to Miss MARY GARDNER, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, D. D. Mr. THOMAS B. DARRACH, of Manyunk, to Miss CORDELIA E. daughter of Mark Richards, Esq. of this city.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. W. T. Brantley, CHARLES G. HARDING, M. D. to Miss SYBELLA, daughter of Mr. John Warner, all of this city.

At Cropwell (Friend's) Meeting, Burlington county, N. J. on 5th Day, the 15th inst. LEVI B. STOKES, of Philadelphia, to DEBORAH HAINES, of Evesham.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Charles M. Dupuy, Mr. GEO. DUPEN, to Miss THERESA LEWIS, all of Southwark.

On the 13th inst. in Attleborough, Mass. by the Rev. Mr. Warren, Mr. JOSEPH B. GAY, of Philadelphia, to Miss ABIGAIL M. ELLIS, of the former place.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, Mr. F. T. LATHROP, of Norwich, Conn. to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Charles Macalester, Esq. of this city.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Barton, Mr. MARTIN CARMAN to Miss CHARITY LOVETT, both of Little Britain Township, Lancaster County.

On the 1st inst. at Louisville, Ky. Mr. JOHN MUIR, of the firm of Muir & Ormsby, formerly of New York, merchant, to Miss MARIA WURTY, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Sargeant, Mr. THOMAS WILMER, to Miss HANNAH E. BIDDLE, daughter of Benjamin Kay All of this city.

On Monday evening, May 19th, by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. EPHRAIM CLINE, to Miss CATHARINE HAND, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. E. M. Gilbert, Mr. JOSEPH S. DIXSON, to Miss MARIA JANE M'CORKLE, all of Wilmington, Delaware.

On the 29th April, by Isaac Boileau, Esq. Mr. LEWIS HUNTSMAN, to Miss MARTHA QUIGG, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 6th of May, by Isaac Boileau, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM T. ROBINSON, to Miss MARY WILL, both of Germantown, Philadelphia County.

On the 15th of May, by Isaac Boileau, Esq. Mr. ISAAC WHITE, of Eastern Shore, Maryland, to Miss MARTHA BARNES, Bucks County, Penn.

On the 17th of May, by Isaac Boileau, Esq. Mr. GEORGE VANDEGRIFT, to Miss MARY ANN ALLEN, both of Bucks County.

DIED.

At Norristown, on Wednesday night last, after a long and lingering illness, Mrs. CATHARINE SOWER, consort of David Sower, senior, of that borough, in the 66th year of her age.

On the 16th inst. in the 25th year of her age, Miss MARGARET HICKEY.

On Friday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN L. SMITH, in the 27th year of his age.

DIED, on the 10th of March, at Sea, on board the Delaware, 74, on her voyage to the Mediterranean, of bilious fever, after an illness of 6 days, Dr. HENRY C. PRATT, of the U. S. Navy, son of Mr. Thomas Pratt, of this city aged 23 years.

On the sixth instant, in the Borough of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Doctor JAMES ARMSTRONG, in the 81st year of his age. It is singularly remarkable in this country, that a man of his age, should have been *born* in the same house and room in which he *died*, which was his lot.

On Saturday morning, the 17th instant, CECELIA MARIA, infant daughter of Henry Thiell, Printer, aged eleven months and eighteen days.

On the 19th inst. in the 59th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE WALTMAN.

After a painful illness of eight or nine days, on the 18th inst. in the 33d year of his age, Major JOHN ROSSETER, son of the late Capt. John Rossetter of this city.

On Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZA KATZ, wife of William Katz, in the 23d year of her age.

On the 20th inst. suddenly, at New York, Dr. SAMUEL R. MARSHALL, Hospital Surgeon of the United States Navy, at this station, aged 51 years.

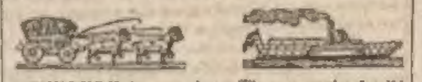
NOTICE.—The Rev. HOSEA BALLOU, of Boston, will preach at the Universalist Church in Callowhill street on Sunday next, morning and afternoon, and in the evening at the Universalist Church in Lombard street.

SITUATION WANTED.

AS an Assistant in a FEMALE SEMINARY, by a Female well qualified to assist in Teaching the necessary branches of English Education.

☞ A Note addressed to C. D. and left at this office, will be attended to. may 19—tf

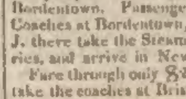
FARE REDUCED TO $2
CITIZENS' LINE FOR NEW YORK.



THROUGH in one day. The new and splendid Steam Boat Philadelphia, Capt. Z. W. Kelbum, will leave Arch-street wharf, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock, for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown. Passengers for New York will take the Coaches at Bordentown, 24 miles to Washington, N. J. there take the Steam Boat New York, Capt. Jeffries, and arrive in New York the same afternoon.

Fare through only $2. Passengers for Easton, Pa. take the coaches at Bristol.

THREE O'CLOCK BOAT.



STEAM BOAT PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Laurie, leaves Arch-street wharf, every day, Sundays excepted, for Bordentown, at 3 o'clock, P. M. stopping at Burlington and Bristol. Returning, leaves Bordentown, the following morning, at 6 o'clock.

Travellers for New York can take this Boat, and go on the next morning by the daily line. Fare through $2. This will give an agreeable leisure hour to travellers in viewing the spacious domains of Joseph Buonaparte, within a quarter of a mile of that healthy and elegantly situated village, Bordentown.

Passage for TRENTON, in either Boat, 75 cents. Breakfasts and Dinners in these boats, 50 cents each. Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Porters furnished at the Offices, No. 8 Arch-street, and No. 32 North Third-street, opposite Heiskel's City Hotel, where baggage sent the previous evening, will be taken in charge. may 12—tf

FOR SALE.

An excellent FARM, or COUNTRY SEAT, in a high state of cultivation, near Germantown, within eight miles of the city of Philadelphia, containing thirty-six acres of land, of which a few are well timbered woodland. The buildings are two large STONE DWELLING HOUSES, a large STONE BARN, with STABLES, &c. and a SPRING-HOUSE over a never-failing Spring of the best Water. There is also a good Stone Quarry upon the Premises. It has many conveniences, and is well calculated for a gentleman's country seat. Possession may be had immediately, with or without the crops in the ground. One half of the purchase money may remain upon the property.

☞ The one of 14 acres of excellent LAND, near the Farm, may also be obtained for a number of years. Apply to E. R. HANSEN,
No. 4 South Tenth st. opposite St. Steven's Church.
may 17—3t

CASKET FOR MAY, 1828,

IS just published, containing the usual variety of attractive and interesting FLOWERS of LITERATURE.

CONTENTS—Memoirs of General Montgomery, with an engraving—Sketch of Rev. Morgan Jones—The Lost Heart—Mysterious Bell—'Tis Time—The Felon's Son—Discovery of America—Suicide's Grave—A Mexican Story—Modern Russia—The Hell at Sea—Two Thompsons—Death of the Warrior King—Bank of the United States, with an engraving—Erie Canal, with an engraving—Coulon's—The Vicar's Maid—Greenland Elegy—Queen of the Rose—Observations on the Silk Worm—Miscellanies—Humourist—School of Flora, with cuts of Liverwort and Splendid Okra.—*Original Poetry*—May—Friendship in Heaven—Collinger's Song—The Duellist—Human Avarice—Spring—The Maniac—*Anacreon*—Song of "*The Minstrel's returned from the War*," set to music.

Published, monthly, by S. C. Atkinson, No. 143 Chesnut street. Price $3 50 per year. may 17—tf

TO THE LADIES.

MR. W. G. KENT respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia that he is just arrived from Bath (Eng.) and will engage to teach, in a few lessons, any Lady that may please to honour him with her commands, to Dress her own Hair with ease and elegance. Mr. W. G. K. also informs the ladies, that he has brought with him two of the most valuable articles that were ever imported into the United States. The first is the Chinese Wash, for the growth and preservation of the hair. This article was considered by the Ladies in England to far excel Macassar oil, bear's grease, or any other article now in use. It stears the head of scurf, prevents the hair from falling off or turning grey, and leaves a beautiful silky gloss, besides having the advantage of not making it greasy. The other is an article extracted from flowers called Circassian Lotion, it is considered by the Ladies of Europe far superior to Gowland's Lotion, Milk of Roses, or any other compound, for the removal of pimples, freckles, effects of the sun, or cold weather. This invaluable article will cleanse the skin of any scorbutic humour, and will insure a beautiful complexion until the latest period. These articles are sold by Mr. Vernon, perfumer, No. 3 South Front street; Mr. Tait,

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FIRST AND LAST.

A PUZZLE.

Beloved! are the blooming, cheerful, gay,
dost me: propose thou have wilt say!
If canst read clear, never thee. I
If the word begin, take *last*, thou only
words then clear, plain, sense rude, language
Then remainder my Thou be beloved
wife, my shalt life of the
wrong: nor not The and be will The
go and the Then you *first* with
fear, then, have I'll this not thou Yet
thou! me shouldest Thou I outvie Thou
and heathful rose, like thou

☞ A solution is requested.

MARY'S GHOST.

A PATHETIC BALLAD.

"'Twas in the middle of the night,
To sleep young William tried,
When Mary's ghost came stealing in,
And stood at his bed-side.

"O William dear! O William dear,
My rest eternal ceases;
Alas! my everlasting peace
Is broken into pieces.

"I thought the last of all my cares,
Would end with my last minute;
But tho' I went to my long home,
I didn't stay long in it.

"The body-snatchers they have come,
And made a snatch at me;
It's very hard them kind of men
Won't let a body be!

"You thought that I was buried deep,
Quite decent like and chary,
But from her grave in Mary-bone,
They've come and bon'd your Mary.

"The arm that used to take your arm,
Is took to Dr. Vyse;
And both my legs are gone to walk
The hospital at Guy's.

"I vow'd that you should have my hand,
But fate gives us denial;
You'll find it there, at Doctor Ball's,
In spirits and a phial.

"As for my feet, the little feet,
You used to call so pretty,
There's one I know, in Bedford Row,
The t'other's in the city.

"I can't tell where my head is gone,
But Doctor Carpue can:
As for my trunk, it's all pack'd up
To go by Pickford's van.

"I wish'd you'd go to Mr. S.
And save me such a ride;
I don't half like the outside place,
They've took for my inside.

"The cock it crows—I must begone!
My William, we must part!
But I'll be your's in death, altho'
Sir Astley has my heart.

"Don't go to weep upon my grave,
And think that there I be;
They have'nt left an atom there,
Of my anatomie."

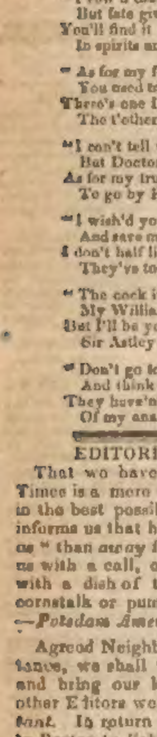
EDITORIAL COURTESIES, &c.

That we have been "Tad" by the Boston Times is a mere suggestion of his devil. We are in the best possible humour, and as the Times informs us that he would "rather take T *with*" us "than *away* from" us, we invite him to favor us with a call, and he shall be accommodated with a dish of the very best, sweetened with cornstalk or pumpkin Molasses to suit his taste. —*Potsdam American.*

Agreed Neighbor T. Pot—As it is a long distance, we shall "come early in the afternoon and bring our knitting work." We wish all other Editors were as good natured as our *inst'ant*. In return we would request his company to Boston to *lick lasses* (!) and swallow Johnny Cakes at our special charge. *What good friends we is.*—*Boston Times.*

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

NEW SERIES.
No. IX.



Botanic Name } HEPATICA TRILOBA.
English Name } *Common Liverwort.*
French Name } *Hepatique Vulgaire.*

This humble plant is very common in North America, Europe and Asia: it prefers hills, mountains and woods, becoming rather scarce in plains, alluvions and rich soils. It is a perennial, stemless plant, evolving very early in the spring several tribobe leaves and blue flowers from the root: which, although small and scentless, are not devoid of elegance. The flowers unfold in April and May; the leaves last till December; they are often covered with irregular, livid spots, whence one of the vulgar names of Liverleaf.

It was formerly united by Linnæus to the genus *Anemone*, and called *Anemone hepatica;* but differing from that genus by having a persistent trifid calyx; it has been latterly made a peculiar genus, which has only this species; but offers several varieties, one has white blossoms, another acute lobes, another smaller flowers, &c. The genus belongs with *Anemone* to the natural order of RANUNCULIDES and to *Polyandria* of Linnæus.

The name of *Hepatica* was given to this plant by the ancients, because it was supposed to resemble diseased livers, and to cure hepatitis, or liver complaints. It has been introduced in Materia Medica for 2000 years; but having been found possessed of but weak properties when experience has enlightened practice, it had fallen into disuse. It has lately been revived as an Indian remedy by some ignorant imitator, and extolled as a pectoral and alterative in Consumption. Experiments having been again instituted, it has been found to be a mere weak subtonic, and subastringent, much inferior in power and effects to the *Lichen Islandicus* or Iceland Moss, the *Lichen pulmonarius* or Lungwort lichen and the other Lungworts. It has been tried in many cases without effect, and is even injurious in some stages of Consumption. It may, however, be perhaps serviceable when the Liver is affected.

The root is perennial with many long simple fibres, the petiols and scapes are hairy; leaves heart shaped, with three equal rounded lobes, entire and 7 month. The flowers are solitary in scapes as long as the radical leaves; they have a hairy calix divided to three segments, and six oblong obtuse petals, many hortstamens and pistils, &c.

It is the Emblem of a BROKEN HEART.

VALUE OF A GLASS EYE.

The principal duty of a "book-keeper," in a West India plantation, is watchfulness. A person of this description "had lost an eye somehow or other, the want of which he supplied with a glass one, whence originated his superiority; for when he was awake, he was in the habit of placing his hand over his superficial eye, but when he went to sleep in his chair in the boiling house, he uniformly covered his seeing eye, leaving the other open and uncovered. This caused the negroes, who are altogether ignorant of fictitious eyes, to say, "Dat cunning buckra, for him one eye sleeps, while toder keeps spell."

[*Marley, or a Planter's Life in Jamaica.*

AGE NO IMPROVER.

"The heart," says Chesterfield, "never" (*never!*) "grows better by age; I fear rather worse; always harder. A young liar will be an old one; and a young knave will only be a greater knave as he grows older."

LORD NORBURY'S PUNS.

Whilst his Lordship was seated the other day at dinner with some of the attaches of the new Irish Court, he said that Lord Anglesea was the most active Lord Lieutenant Ireland had ever been blessed with. On being asked why? "Because," said he, "whilst he has one leg in Dublin, the other is in *Cork*."

When his Lordship was told that Mr. Spring Rice was to be sent out to Calcutta, as Secretary to Lord W. Bentinck, he observed—"Send Rice to India! 'tis as bad as sending coals to Newcastle."

VARIOUS COINCIDENCES RELATIVE TO LOUIS XVI.

What a variety of aspects—what a singular concentration of circumstances conspired to seal the doom of this king, to whom the 21st day of the month was singularly fatal! The 21st of April, 1770, he was married; the 21st of June of the same year, was given, at Paris, a grand festival or holiday, on account of his marriage, when fifteen hundred persons lost their lives; the 21st of January, 1772 (on a Monday, as his execution happened to be,) the Parisians gave the king a grand festival on account of the birth of a daughter; the 21st of June, 1791, he took his treacherous flight to Varennes, leaving a protest against every act of the Constituent Assembly; the 21st of September, 1792, notwithstanding his having repeatedly sworn, and declared also by reception of the holy sacraments, that he would be faithful to the constitution, royalty was abolished! The 21st of January, 1793, he was executed on a scaffold! What a lesson of instruction this awful event furnishes to princes and rulers who are despotic—or who aspire to become so.

[*Lane. Lit. Museum.*

BOW STREET.

DUELLING EXTRAORDINARY.

Yesterday, WM. THOMAS KING was charged with having attempted to provoke John Punchwell to fight a duel.

Sir R. BIRNIE asked the complainant what he was, and where he lived?—Complainant: I am a hair-dresser, your Worship, and my shop is in Drury-lane.

Defendant: He's not a hair-dresser, your Worship, he is only a common shaver.

Sir RICHARD: Well, and what are you?—Defendant (raising his hand to his forehead and standing attention): A soldier, your Honour.

Complainant: No, he is only a journeyman brass founder, your Worship.

Defendant: But I have been a soldier; can you deny that, and that you have disgraced me?

The complainant produced a written challenge which the defendant had sent to him, and which Mr. Minshull read as follows:

"Sir—I hav not you this not do inform you that I manes to hav satesfaction for the disgrace you have brought upon the *family* it is no wounder that you wear as much the measter of the ones for mother was bliged to umbel to you so therfor if you har a man you will take my chalange I will fite with a brasse of ——— wear you please for my lif is no hobject to no one so wright a hanswer directly for revenge.

"WILLIAM THOMAS KING."

Mr. MINSHULL asked the defendant whether he meant pistols or fists by the ———?—Defendant: Fire-arms; muskets or pistols [laughter].

Sir R. BIRNIE: This beats *Darby's* challenge in the Opera of *The Poor Soldier* [laughter].

Defendant: This man is married to my sister; but, Sir, he disgraced her before marriage, and I will have satisfaction, or die for it.

Sir RICHARD: Why, he has married her, and is not that highly satisfactory?

Complainant: Because, your Worship, my wife has been brought to bed in three instead of nine months after marriage; the defendant is vexed, and swears that he will drag out my liver and lights. I had been acquainted with his sister for more than four years.

Sir RICHARD: Hush! hush! the less said on that subject the better.

Complainant: He has got fire-arms in his box; and on my oath I believe that he means to carry his threats into execution.

Defendant: Well, and don't you deserve it!

Mr. MINSHULL: Ho, ho! then I must order you to find bail.

Defendant: Very well, Sir.

The defendant was locked up for want of bail.

Perspiration.—Mr. Macnish, who has just published a work entitled the "Anatomy of Drunkenness," says he has met with two instances—the one in a claret, the other in a port drinker, where the moisture which exuded from the body was of a ruddy complexion, somewhat similar to the wine on which their debauch had been committed.

Astronomy.—In the month of February, 1823, M. Struve undertook, with the large teloscope made for him at Munich, a general view of the heavens, visible at Dorpat—having especially in view the double stars. After two years indefatigable labor he has discovered that of more than 120,050 stars, 3060 belonged to the first four classes of double stars—whereas the catalogue which he had drawn up in 1820 contained only 600 of this kind. So remarkable an increase in one of the most important branches of the sciences has induced the University of Dorpat to publish a new catalogue of double stars. This is accompanied by a correct and well engraved chart of the heavens, and by a report, with some preliminary and general remarks on the nature of the fixed stars, and the motions of those celestial bodies, the immobility of which was at no very remote period taken for granted by all astronomers.—[*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

A maiden Lady, lately deceased, left the following legacies:—"I leave to my dear entertaining Jackoo—(her monkey)—£10 per annum during his natural life, to be expended yearly for his support:—Item. to Shock and Tib (her lap-dog and cat) £5 each for their annual subsistence during life; but should it so happen that Shock dies before Tib, or Tib before Shock, then, and in that case, the survivor to have the whole; which legacies I hereby ordain, after the decease of all the before-mentioned parties shall descend in remaindor to my niece Mary G——and to her children."—*Observer.*

ON A LADY,

A great Card player, who married a Gardener.

Trumps ever ruled the charming maid,
Sure all the world must pardon her;
The destinies *turned up a spade*—
She married John the gardener.

A PARSON AND A POOR LABOURER.

While a parson was standing at his door, smoking his pipe, in a country village, he was accosted by a poor labouring man. The parson told him he made it a rule not to encourage idleness; but if the man would get into his garden and root up the weeds, he would pay him for it. "That's all I wish," said the poor fellow.—"Well, then, come along with me, and I'll show you what's to be done." When they were in the Rev. Gentleman agreed to give the man a shilling for his trouble: however, after the job was done, he thought that sixpence had been enough for the time the labourer had been employed. The poor man being half starved, and wishing to get himself some bread, finding the other would give him no more, agreed to take the sixpence, on condition the Rev. Gentleman would teach him the Lord's prayer, which he consented to do, beginning "Our Father—"What," said the labourer, "both our Fathers?" "Yes, yes; come, say after me"—"Our Father"—when he again asked, "What! your Father and mine too?" "To be sure," replied the parson. "Well then," said the labourer, "you must be a confounded rogue to cheat your *brother* of a sixpence."

RURAL ECONOMIST.

CHANGE OF CHARACTER IN APPLES.

From some specimens of fruit which were lately laid on the table of the Horticultural Society, it appears beyond a doubt, that one variety of apple is capable of undergoing a change of character, if grown on a tree contiguous to other varieties of the same species. It seems impossible to explain this fact in any other way, than by supposing the *pollen* or fecundating dust of the bloom to be transferred from one tree to another, either by means of the insect tribe, or else being carried by the wind. From the description of the change of character in the varieties exhibited to the Society, it may be inferred that a mixture or cross-breed may be introduced in horticultural productions with as much facility and advantage as in the animal kingdom.

We are indebted to the Philadelphia Price Current for the following table, exhibiting the quantity of WHEAT FLOUR *Inspected* and *Exported*, from the year 1820 to 1827, inclusive.

Port of Inspection.	Consumption of Inspected Flour.	Total Inspections, Exported from the United States.	Philadelphia,	New York,	Baltimore,	Alexandria, D. C.	Georgetown,	Richmond,	Petersburg,	Fredericksburg,	New Orleans,	
1820.	700,073	1,577,109									400,814	
		1,177,036									267,365	
											577,068	
1821.	631,282	1,707,350									306,066	
		1,036,116									258,902	
											485,818	
1822.	773,108	1,699,973									271,896	
		827,865									242,823	
											429,377	
1823.	801,023	1,557,734									309,203	
		756,703									247,876	
											442,468	
1824.	717,618	1,734,410									301,533	
		996,792									360,511	
											544,870	
1825.	1,068,703	1,883,611									284,389	
		814,908									446,611	
											510,425	
1826.	1,179,238	2,031,556									342,350	
		857,320									527,698	
											600,388	
1827.	1,159,9	2,061,459									351,617	
		605,491									625,032	
											872,760	

BRUSH AND BELLOWS MANUFACTORY,

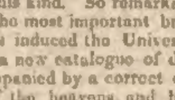
WHOLESALE and retail, No. 353 Market Street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.
april 19—6mo JAMES C. COOPER.

CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber brings in and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.
nov 26—1yr.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR NEW YORK,

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.



THE STEAM BOAT PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. E. W. Kellum, leaves ARCH STREET WHARF every morning, except Sundays, at 6 o'clock, for BURLINGTON, BRISTOL and BORDENTOWN. Passengers for New York take the Coaches at Bordentown, and after a pleasant land carriage of only 34 miles, arrive at WASHINGTON, N. J. where they are met by the STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, Captain Jefferies, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—generally about four o'clock.

FARE THROUGH ONLY $2

N. B. For Seats apply at the Steam Boat Offices, No. 23 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Hicshilie's City Hotel, No. 8 ARCH STREET, corner of Front street, or of the Captain on board the Boat, at Arch Street Wharf.
May 3—tf

BOARDING SCHOOL,

BRISTOL.

THIS Institution is pleasantly situated, all the useful branches of English are taught, and particular attention paid to the morals of the pupils. DAVID LUKENS.
Reference in Philadelphia, Dr. John Mease, Arch st. of whom circulars can be had. May 3—6t

IMPROVED PATENT CORDAGE.

THE Subscriber, manufacturer of Improved Patent Cordage, offers for sale

Gauge of Rigging, Cables, Halsers, | Bolt and white Rope, Manilla Rope,

Also, a constant supply of CHAIN CABLES and ANCHORS, of all sizes.

He has constantly on hand a general assortment of Cordage, Ship Chandlery, Paints, etc. His Rope Walk and Machinery being extensive and his stock of Yarns large,—he is always prepared to execute orders promptly and in the best manner. DAVID MYRHLE.
No. 30 S Wharves, and No 24 Swanson st. (Huddle's wharf below Almond st. may 19

Plain White Crape Shawls.

A LOT of superior plain white crape shawls; also a few more mourning handkerchiefs, extra quality and deep as usual.

Just received and for sale, by
May 10—3t* STOKES & BUZBY.

MINERAL WATER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has established a fountain of this delightful beverage (equal, if not superior, to that procured in their city) at his store, No. 21 William street, between Liberty and Maiden lane, New York; where he hopes, by his individual attention, to render it worthy the notice of Philadelphians, and to do away the imputation so frequently cast against our mineral water when on a visit to this city.
New York, May 10—6t

BOOTS AT $2 50 ONLY.

THE Subscriber has just received a small invoice of Gentlemen's very superior Copper rivited Boots, which he will retail at Two Dollars and fifty Cents.

ALSO, Youth's Boots at $1 50, with a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common shoes, of his own manufacture, which he will sell at moderate prices.
SAMUEL D. BREED,
may 5—tf No. 6 South Sixth street.

GROUND PLASTER PARIS,

BY the Barrel, or Bushel, kept constantly for sale, at the Steam Mill, on Christian street wharf, South wark, by
may 3—3t CHARLES WHARTON, Jun'r.

E. BRIGHT,

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MANUFACTURER,
No. 86, ARCH STREET, BELOW THIRD.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at the shortest notice.
feb. 9—3m

Artificial Flowers, Patterns, &c.

MISS ST. MARTIN, No. 310 Broadway, New York, being extensively engaged in manufacturing and importing artificial flowers, offers them at wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms, and invites the orders of country merchants and milliners. Patterns for every style of lace, muslin, bead and rug work, fur caps, collars, bags, mats, &c. &c. of the latest fashions in great variety always on hand.

Miss St. M. the *only Repairer of damaged Leghorn* in America, will execute all orders in that department of her business as usual. march 13—11t

STUCKERT'S DRUG STORE,

Where Medical advice will be given for a disease ruinous to the constitution. Also, for diseases of every description.

No. 33 N. FOURTH STREET,

Half-way between Cherry and Race streets, (east side.

STUCKERT'S PANACEA.

AFTER sickness or diseases of every kind, in children or grown persons, this Panacea will create a new and healthy action in the system. The most respectable certificates can be produced as to its efficacy in destroying all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, morbid action in the system, constitutional syphilis, mercurial diseases scrofula, liver complaint, sore throat, King's evil, ulcers, tumours, pimples or eruption on the face, rheumatism, tetter and general debility. It is an excellent medicine for creating an appetite; also for relaxation of the stomach, and decays of the constitution.—Price 75 cents per pocket bottle.

Stuckert's Anti-Bilious Pills for foul stomach, head ache, costiveness, and bilious habit.—Small box 6 cents, large 12.

Stuckert's Ague and Fever Drops.—Small bottles 12 1-2 large do. 25.

Stuckert's Pearl Powder, for destroying pimples on the face and whitening the skin.—Small papers 6 cents, large do. 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Scorbutic Tooth Powder, for preserving and whitening the teeth.—Small boxes 6 cents, large do. 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Head-ache Powders, for Head-ache, Heart burn, and Acidity or Sourness of the Stomach.

Stuckert's Tooth-Ache Drops—12 1-2 cents per bottle.
May 3—4t*

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 60 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to
BARTLESON & HARMER,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

STRAW BONNETS.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

LYDIA C. ALLEN takes this method of informing the ladies in general, that she manufactures and has for sale, American and English Straw Bonnets of the latest patterns, and made in the neatest style, at No. 46 North Second street, 2d door above Arch, opposite, where she wishes them to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A general assortment of Children's Straw and Gimp.
march 26—12t

JOB PRINTING.

CHAS. ALEXANDER,
(*Late of the firm of Atkinson & Alexander,*)
AT THE OLD STAND,
112 Chesnut street,
Directly opposite to the Post office,
CONTINUES THE
JOB PRINTING BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

☞ Orders left at the publication Office of the DAILY CHRONICLE, No. 49 South Third street, three doors below Chesnut, will be attended to.

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED. ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 160 VINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. feb 16—1y

PATENT SHOE THREADS,

AND a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS, constantly kept for sale at the lowest prices, by
JOHN FOLLANSBEE,
feb 9—6m 34 Lombard street, above Second.

WILLIAM H. MOORE,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of cotton, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Houses, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* feb 23—6m

J. & T. WOOD & CO.

No. 65 Market street,

HAVE received by the late arrivals the following, which they offer on reasonable terms for Cash, or approved acceptances:

Plain Light Levantines for Bonnets
Black Mode, 2, 3, 4, and 5-4
Piping Cord, No. 1, 2, and 3
Wire Ribbon, assorted
Plain and Edged Satin and Taffa Ribbons
Figured Gros de Nap Satin and Gauze do.
Gauze Cap Ribbons, Nos. 7 and 9
Figured and Plaid Silks for Bonnets and dresses
White, Black, Pink and assorted Satins
Do. do. do. and do. Crape Lisse
Do. do. do. and Areophine Crapes
Do. do. Green and do. French do.
Willow Sheets and Chip Flats
White, Black, and assorted Florences
Do. do. and Scarlet Thibit Shawls
Gros de Nap, Grenadine and Gauze bobbin and search
Silk Il. Cravats, 4 and 5-4
Silk Imp. do. 9-8 and 5-4
New style Grenadine, Cotepaley and Silk Robes
Plain Bobbinets, 4-4 and 6-4
Rabbit Thread Lace, Capes, Pelerines
Do. Lace Veils and Collars
Linen, Floss or Gimp Thread
Plain and fig'd Swiss Muslin
Long and short kid and Silk Gloves
Men's and women's beaken, beaver and castor Gloves
Black and white silk Hose
Striped Bengal and flag Ribbs
White, black, and green Gauze Veils, plain and embroidered
Plain and fig'd silk Vesting
Silk and satin Velvets
And an extensive assortment of Canton Silks, Nankeens, &c.
Also, 2000 pieces blue Nankeens, Nankin dye, entitled to debenture. april 26—3t

JUST PUBLISHED,

BIRCH'S PHILADELPHIA, in Seven Parts, recording the most interesting Subjects in the City, recording the last Subjects by fire, and removals since the year 1800. To be continued by a supplement to the Completion of the Vol. to be had at Mr. Dobson's 108 Chesnut Street or at 100 Cherry Street. april 26—tf

THE TEETH.

ALL persons (particularly parents) upon application to the advertiser, may receive information upon the preservation of the Teeth, more satisfactory than any that has ever yet been published. Advice gratis, charges moderate. Office No. 122 North 4th Street above Race. R. Williams, Dentist, removed from Vine Street. april 26—3mo

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BUTTERWORTH respectfully informs the MACHINE MAKERS, MANUFACTURERS, and the Public generally, that he has taken into Co-partnership MATTHEW CARTWRIGHT, and that the business will in future be conducted by them under the firm of BUTTERWORTH & CARTWRIGHT, at No. 90 MARKET STREET, (under Clarke & Conover's Shoe Store,) and at No. 444 NORTH SECOND STREET, where all orders will be thankfully received and faithfully executed, and where every description of TIN WORK for Cotton and Woollen Machinery will be executed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. On hand a quantity of COMB-PLATE and CLEANERS, SHUTTLE TIPS and BOXES. Also, a good assortment of TIN WARE, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. J. B. Tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes the Firm may receive and merit a continuance of the same. april 26—6w

DR. JEWETT'S

IMPROVED VEGETABLE OR GERMAN SPECIFIC.

THESE IMPROVED PILLS are an effectual remedy for *dyspepsia, or indigestion, jaundice, head ache, heartburn, sickness at the stomach, sinking, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, stupor*, and all those very afflictive complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and *derangements in the functions of the liver*

Certificate of Dr. Baumlin.

The following is a certificate from Dr. C. F. Baumlin, a graduate in medicine, at the University of Cæningen, now a practitioner of high celebrity, in Cambridge, Mass.

The subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subserve the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them after their superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favour of so valuable a medicine.

(Signed) CHARLES FREDERICK BAUMLIN, M. D.
N. B. In the above recommendation, I particularly refer to those Pills inclosed in a blue wrapper, and signed on a yellow label, *H. Plumley.*
Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1827. C. F. BAUMLIN, M. D.

Certificate of Dr. A. S. Grenville.

Having the most satisfactory evidence of the medical qualities, and highly salutary operation of JEWETT'S *Improved Vegetable Pills*, (prepared by H. Plumley,) in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, disease of the liver, &c. I would confidently recommend their use to those who may be afflicted with the above class of complaints, as an invaluable remedy. (Signed) A. S. GRENVILLE.
Cambridgeport, Sept. 18, 1827.

These valuable Pills are for sale in Philadelphia by Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets; Frederick Brown, North East corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets; and Thomas Cave, corner of Sixth and Market street, where also may be had the genuine Lee's W. Bilious Pills, and Dr. Thompson's celebrated Eye Water. march 15—3taow

CANARY, & MOCKING RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 178 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 23—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS,

And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SAWS for cheese or cider, and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Bread Street.
april 26—1y

MOORE HALL MILL.

TO RENT,

THE MOORE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa. 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown; the situation of this mill is peculiarly advantageous for the merchant business, lying on the Schuylkill, convenient to the canal, and the public road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and calculated for a large business. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises, or to Joseph and Thomas Wood & Co. No. 68 Market street. JAMES WOOD, jr. H.
march 8—tf

CHEAP CLOTH STORE,

At No. 2 Decatur Street, which leads from Market, above Sixth Street.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a handsome assortment of superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, purchased at auction, and will be sold low, for Cash, or acceptances. Such as Lewis's Super Blues, Black, Olives, Greens, Oxford and Cadet Mixtures, and a variety of other Colours; also Satin Lasseu, Muslins, Kentucks, Vesting, Sewing Silks, &c. &c.
May 3—3t WM. CUMMINGS.

COCALICO MILL STONES.

THE Subscribers have for sale the COCALICO MILL STONES, celebrated for grinding Corn, Rye and Plaister. Orders addressed to either of their agents, viz.
BRUNER & EVANS, Columbia, Pennsylvania:
S. KONIGMACHER, No. 141, Market Street, Philadelphia:
CORNELIUS SMITH, Port Deposite, Maryland;
P. FAHNESTOCK, No. 31, Light Street Wharf Baltimore, or to them; directed to the Ephrata Post Office, Lancaster County Pennsylvania: will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. WM. & JOS. KONIGMACHER.
april 19—1m[illegible]*

ISAAC REED,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 176 North Second street corner of Vine.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep on hand at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day clocks and eight day time pieces, silver table and tea spoons and soup ladles; Ladies fine Gold Filagree paste and plain earrings and breastpins, Fine Gold Curb and common chains, seals and keys, Silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, music boxes, canes, &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Black tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. A handsome second hand eight day clock and case for sale Cheap. April 5—1yr

REMOVAL.

CHRISTIAN JAHNS

Has removed from No. 210—N. Eighth street, to No. 98 N. Ninth near Race, west side.

HE respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he continues to carry on Painting at the above place in all its various branches. HOUSE PAINTING, WALL PAINTING, and WALL COLOURING, plain or ornamented, where all orders in city and country, that may be required in the above branches, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. Having been engaged in this line of business upwards of twenty years, he is thankful for the patronage he has met with from a liberal public, and hopes, by assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance, as heretofore.

He has constantly on hand, WASHES OF ALL COLOURS, which he will dispose of by the gallon or less quantity—those who want the article will find it good and moderate prices. april 19—6t

CARPETING.

HASTINGS & CHESTER, have just received a large additional assortment of BRUSSELS, VENETIAN and INGRAIN CARPETING, nearly all of which are in new and beautiful patterns; and with their former Stock of Carpeting, English and German FLOOR CLOTHS, *Baizes, Satin Damask, Mareras, Curtain Fringes, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Stair Rods, &c.* will be sold wholesale or retail, at low prices and on accommodating terms.

Carpet Ware House, 211 Chesnut street, next door above the Post Office. may 29

DR. CHAMBERS'

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of the valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD, 3rd South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS, 30 Chesnut street.
feb 16—tf

MR. HENDERSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to the North West corner of Eleventh and Race street, where he practises his profession of CUPPING, BLEEDING, LEECHING and TOOTH DRAWING, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, Cupping and Leeching by Mrs. Henderson.
april 19—3m*

U. S. MAIL STAGE.

From Philadelphia to Lancaster, via Valley Forge, Kimberton, Yellow Springs, Morgantown, Churchtown, and New Holland, leaves Philadelphia, (Union Hotel, Vankirk's, No. 344 Market street,) every 3d, 6th, and 7th, day of the week, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrives in Lancaster in the evening of the same days

Returning—leaves Lancaster (Wm. Cooper's Hotel) every 2d, 4th, and 6th, day of the week, at 4 o'clock, A. M. arrives in Philadelphia in the afternoon.

The whole line will be run with four horse teams.

Fare four dollars.

Way passengers six cents a mile

Baggage at the owner's risk april 19—3m

Warranted water proof boots and shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing Water Proof Boots and Shoes of different qualities on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia.
JOB W. FOLWELL, Agent,
jan 19—6mo 319 North Front street.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARTLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 75 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, tea urns, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, Tin plates in boxes, *Block Tin, Lead Spelter*, Wire of all sizes, Boxes, Block Lead Pots, &c. as the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

REMOVAL.

DR. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 217, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.
march 19—6m*

DR. JONES' UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS valuable decoction was first discovered by Dr. Jones, and administered by him in his practice for eight years, and proved to have a wonderful effect; four years of that time the subscriber had the making of that Syrup, entirely in his care, and in consequence of the decease of Dr. Jones, the subscriber is encouraged (through the great success it met with) to continue it sale, and any person calling on him can have satisfactory references in any case, or respecting the cure of any disease. This Syrup has been happily used, and can be recommended for the cure of the following complaints, with some alteration according to the disease, viz: Old Standing Chronics and Scrofula, Bilious, Ague and Fever, Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, Gout, Debilitation, Asthma, Cancer, King's Evils, Mercurial Complaints, and the approaching Consumption, which appears in the following manner: a pain in the breast and back, and occasionally a pain in the head, and if a early application be made it can insure a cure, but if neglected would in many instances prove fatal. The Syrup is innocent in all its operations, and may be used with safety in all complaints, and without restraint from diet; is a gentle purgative, and does not require a long trial, for one bottle will give satisfaction as to its effects, it has a tendency to reduce fever, and brace the nerves of the system at the same time. To be had at the corner of Shippen and Third streets, price $2 50, per bottle and powders. THOMAS W. WEBB,
Feb 9—cowam Successor to Dr. Jones.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS, BRISTOL.

THE course of instruction Comprises Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and the Elements of Astronomy with the use of Maps and Globes, the Elements of Natural Philosophy, History, the delineation of Maps, Composition and Needle-Work.

Terms for boarding and tuition $88 per quarter payable in advance. Washing 24 cts. per dozen.

Stationary furnished (if required) at the customary prices.

The Situation is airy and pleasant—a communication with the city twice a day by steam-boat or stages.

For admission apply at the School, to the subscribers
MARY H. & LYDIA GILLINGHAM.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully referred to Abraham and Joseph Warner and Dr. John Phillips, Bristol, or Dr. John Moore No. 314 Arch st. and Joseph Asher, No. 312 Arch street. april 12—cowm*

DR. JOHN I. MAYWEG

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, and respectfully begs leave to inform them that he may at all times be consulted at his office, No. 42, south side of Callowhill, between Front and Second streets, Northern Liberties.—Having for upwards of four years, studied with the late Dr. Benjamin S. Barton, Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany in the University of Pennsylvania, and having during that time attended at the Hospital of Pennsylvania, as his student, Dr. Mayweg trusts the public will not consider it presumptuous to state, that he has been regularly bred to the medical profession. Can be consulted at the morning till half past 9, in the afternoon from 1 to 3, and during the evening.

He also informs the public that after many years study and research, he has succeeded in discovering the following infallible remedies; extracted from and composed of vegetables for the cure of diseases, the first of which has heretofore baffled all the arts of regular practice, to administer an antidote to its dreadful effects.

Induced by repeated solicitations of many of those who have been relieved, and from motives of humanity, Dr. Mayweg thin